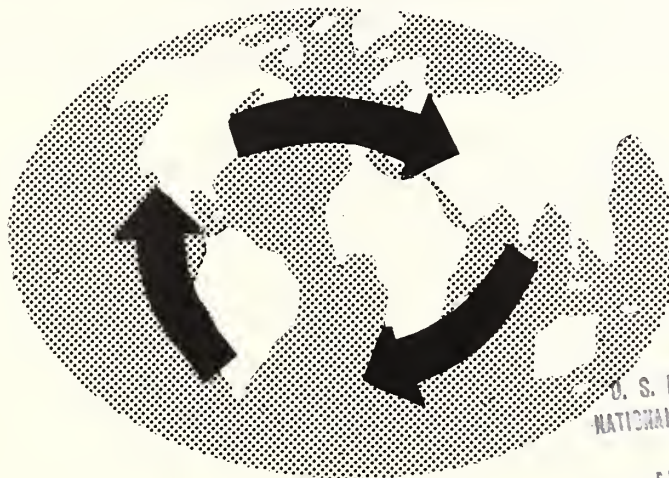


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OCTOBER 1970

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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- Export Fact Sheet
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- Trade Statistics, July-August

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

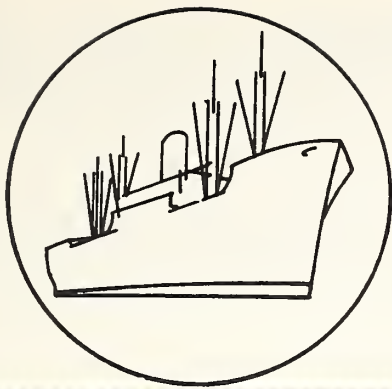
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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Foreign Development and Trade Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

U.S. Trade and Economic Aid in Korea (see page 7). The United States is one of Korea's principal trading partners and the main supplier of economic assistance. In 1969, the United States purchased half of Korea's exports, while providing almost one-third of its imports and about 80 percent of its external net economic aid.

Korea was the seventh best customer for U.S. farm products in 1968 and 1969, jumping from about the number 15 position in preceding years. U.S. farm exports to Korea rose from \$83 million in 1966 to \$235 million in 1969. The rapid growth in Korea's economy enabled the United States to increase its dollar sales from an annual average of \$12 million in the early 1960's, 10 percent of all farm exports to Korea, to \$91 million in 1968, nearly half the total.

Agricultural commodity aid (mainly P.L. 480) accounted for about one-third of the total net U.S. economic aid to Korea from 1955 to 1968. The aid, mainly to relieve shortages of food and fiber in Korea, also helped develop agricultural enterprises, support economic development projects, and expand commercial markets for U.S. farm products. Food and fiber aid did not adversely affect Korea's grain production, but probably led to an accelerated decline in cotton production and acreage.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Export Shares by Regions and States, Fiscal Year 1970 (see page 23). Illinois is the largest exporter of agricultural products, accounting for \$650 million -- nearly a tenth -- of last fiscal year's \$6.6 billion U.S. total. Besides being the leader in exports of soybeans, soybean products, and feed grains, Illinois was an important shipper of wheat, lard and tallow, hides and skins, and meats.

The combined exports of 16 States that comprise three geographic regions (West North Central, East North Central, and West South Central) were estimated at 63 percent of the U.S. total. Eight of these States ranked among the top 10 in 1969/70 farm exports. Runners-up to Illinois were: California (\$555.6 million), Iowa (\$504.8 million), Texas (\$421.6 million), and North Carolina (\$406.4 million).

Four North Central States -- Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Nebraska -- along with California and North Carolina contributed three-fifths of the \$2,130 million increase in farm product exports between 1959/60 and 1969/70.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Exports as Share of Production (see page 37). U.S. exports of agricultural products in 1969/70, at \$6,646 million, were equivalent to 14 percent of total cash receipts from farm marketings in 1969. This share represented a slight improvement from a year earlier: Cash receipts increased 7 percent, but farm exports increased 16 percent. Export markets accounted for four-fifths of the production of dried peas, nearly three-fifths of the rice, half of the soybeans, more than two-fifths of the wheat and cattle hides, and more than a third of the tobacco and tallow. They also required nearly a third of the cotton, dried prunes, and hops; a fourth of the raisins and non-fat dry milk; a fifth of the lemons, dried edible beans, and dried whole milk; and a sixth of the lard, sorghum grains, and flaxseed.

* * * * *

International Price Highlights (see page 41). Grain prices increased in August, except for those of Argentine and Canadian wheat. The soybean price declined seasonally. The cotton price remained unchanged.

* * * * *

Export Fact Sheet (see page 45) and Import Fact Sheet, Fiscal Year 1970 (see page 50). These annual reports provide a wide variety of highlight information on U.S. agricultural trade the past fiscal year.

* * * * *

Ocean Freight Rate Highlights (see page 57). During the second quarter of 1970, U.S.- and foreign-flag vessels showed diverging rate changes for ocean-going grains. U.S.-flag rates averaged 10 percent below the previous quarter while foreign-flag rates increased 18 percent. Much of the increase in foreign-flag rates reflected heavy international trade in wheat and feed grains as well as increased demand for tankships due to the Middle East situation. Decreased second quarter exports of wheat under Government-financed programs probably contributed to the decline in U.S.-flag rates.

* * * * *

World Trade Highlights (see page 59). Spending substantially more for foreign vegetables, meats, and hides, Sweden raised its total purchases of farm imports in 1969 to a record \$644 million. Fruits, tobacco, and cotton, were the principal products imported from the United States, whose share declined a point to 9 percent.

At \$222 million, Ireland's agricultural imports in 1969 were about 4 percent above the 1968 level. Purchases of fruits, tobacco, and sugar were up but wheat and feed grains were down sharply. The U.S. share declined 3 points to 14 percent. Imports from the United Kingdom were up 18 percent for a total of \$71 million -- a 32-percent share.

Austria's agricultural imports totaled \$340 million in 1969, down 10 percent from the peak of \$377 million in 1966. Since the mid-1960's, feed grain imports declined but imports of animal feeds increased. The U.S. share fell to 4 percent in 1969 from 10 percent in 1962.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Exports, July-August 1970 (see page 68). Our July-August exports of farm-origin products advanced 16 percent over year-earlier levels to total \$1,087 million. Soybean exports nearly doubled and accounted for much of the overall gain.

Increases also occurred for wheat, feed grains, protein meal, fruits, vegetables, lard, tallow, dairy products, and soybean oil. Offsetting these gains, however, were declines in cotton, tobacco, pork, and rice.

Agricultural exports to the European Community rose one-fifth to \$227 million. The increase occurred in nonvariable-levy items; these gained nearly two-fifths -- largely due to heavy sales of soybean meal and soybeans. Exports of variable-levy items were 7 percent below 1969's pace because of sharply reduced rice and feed grain shipments.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Imports, July-August 1970 (see page 73). U.S. agricultural imports were valued at \$913 million, up 9 percent from the 1969 pace. The gain was concentrated in complementary (noncompetitive) products, which increased 12 percent. Higher coffee prices produced most of this expansion. Banana imports, valued at \$33 million, were also well above year-earlier levels. Imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products gained 6 percent, with higher prices accounting for most of the change.

Table 1.--U.S. exports: Value of total and agricultural exports, including specified Government-financed programs and commercial (dollar) sales by selected commodities and commodity groups, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, and 1965-69; annual 1968-69, July 1969 to date 1/ 2/

Year ending June 30	: Animals and products	: Cotton, linters	: Wheat, flour	: Feed grains, excluding products	: Milled rice	: Oilseeds and products	: Fruits and vegetables	: Tobacco, unmanufactured	: Other	: Total agricultural exports	: Nonagricultural exports	: Total all commodities
-- Million dollars --												
<u>Average</u>												
<u>1955-59</u>												
Total	3/609	685	709	373	107	3/437	344	344	210	3,818	13,900	17,718
Commercial	422	399	240	231	57	329	328	310	196	2,512		
Programs	187	286	469	142	50	108	16	34	14	1,306		
<u>1960-64</u>												
Total	3/655	717	1,196	664	155	3/705	416	387	255	5,150	16,293	21,443
Commercial	553	548	406	545	80	589	413	333	229	3,696		
Programs	102	169	790	119	75	116	3	54	26	1,454		
<u>1965-69</u>												
Total	3/747	463	1,225	3/1,043	276	3/1,210	469	468	418	6,319	24,364	30,683
Commercial	609	353	543	948	163	1,103	467	436	367	4,989		
Programs	138	110	682	95	113	107	2	32	51	1,330		
<u>Annual</u>												
<u>1967/68</u>												
Total	3/645	475	1,277	3/1,001	337	1,203	455	494	424	6,311	25,884	32,195
Commercial	510	356	643	913	202	1,098	452	463	376	5,013		
Programs	135	119	634	88	135	105	3	31	48	1,298		
<u>1968/69 4/</u>												
Total	3/761	329	893	3/774	316	1,239	461	507	460	5,740	29,456	35,196
Commercial	593	231	490	737	148	1,162	460	475	400	4,696		
Programs	168	98	403	37	168	77	1	32	60	1,044		
<u>July-March 1968/69</u>												
Total	3/520	200	617	574	192	902	337	365	336	4,043	20,963	25,006
Commercial	438	150	354	555	105	857	337	353	306	3,455		
Programs	82	50	263	19	87	45	---	12	30	588		
<u>July-March 1969/70 4/</u>												
Total	3/583	238	686	3/788	239	1,186	399	432	381	4,932	24,958	29,890
Commercial	509	158	440	747	146	1,131	399	423	336	4,289		
Programs	74	80	246	41	93	55	5/	9	45	643		
<u>Monthly 1969/70 6/</u>												
July	54	36	83	89	34	89	42	37	36	500	2,500	3,000
August	62	17	60	92	24	64	45	37	37	438	2,722	3,160
September	60	16	60	96	21	70	52	60	36	471	2,669	3,140
October	75	19	75	84	29	189	59	64	51	645	2,929	3,574
November	69	14	69	117	29	196	43	73	48	658	2,759	3,417
December	57	20	82	77	30	160	45	77	43	591	2,779	3,370
January	60	46	90	74	20	127	39	19	40	515	2,741	3,256
February	63	39	89	86	27	128	42	26	50	550	2,830	3,380
March	70	29	78	72	25	163	41	39	46	563	3,021	3,584
April	63	37	92	64	16	164	45	32	41	554	3,040	3,594
May	70	38	76	78	29	153	46	37	40	567	3,314	3,881
June	71	34	87	66	37	169	52	39	38	593	3,130	3,723
July-June	773	347	942	995	322	1,671	550	540	506	6,646	34,434	41,080
<u>Monthly 1970/71 6/</u>												
July	64	25	78	100	29	136	49	34	43	558	2,972	3,530
August	69	11	95	88	19	134	46	28	39	529	2,729	3,258
September												
October												
November												
December												
January												
February												
March												
April												
May												
June												
July-August	133	35	173	188	48	270	95	61	84	1,087	5,702	6,789

1/ Government-financed programs include exports under Public Law 480 programs (sales for foreign currency, long-term dollar and convertible local currency credit sales, barter for strategic materials, and donations) and under AID programs. 2/ Commercial sales (exports outside Government-financed programs) include in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, which benefit the U.S. balance of payments and rely primarily upon authority other than P.L. 480; (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash or in kind. 3/ Commodity group totals for feed grains, oilseeds and products, and animals and products include for years noted, in addition to the value reported by the Bureau of the Census, the estimated value of certain commodities donated through voluntary relief agencies, which are included by Census in "Other food for relief and charity." 4/ Preliminary data. 5/ Less than \$500,000. 6/ Commodities may not add to total, due to rounding.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. TRADE AND ECONOMIC AID IN KOREA

By
Susan A. Libbin 1/

The United States has been one of Korea's principal trading partners and its main supplier of economic assistance. In 1969, the United States purchased half of Korea's exports, while providing almost one-third of the country's imports and about 80 percent of its net external economic aid.

Seven Years of Booming Economic Growth

Korea's economy has been booming since 1962. Growth in real gross national product (GNP in constant 1967 prices) more than doubled from 1962 to 1969, while per capita income showed a similar trend (table 2).

Domestic investment has become increasingly important. The ratio of gross capital formation to the GNP rose from 11 percent in 1960 to 30 percent in 1969. In recent years, the largest investment increase has been in the communication and transport and manufacturing sectors, with each receiving about 28 percent of all investments in 1968. Although investment in agriculture-forestry-fishery has increased, the share allocated to this sector has remained at about 7 percent of the total. The government provides about one-fourth of total domestic investment. Government development expenditures have expanded rapidly in recent years, primarily in social overhead capital, such as transportation, communication, and education. Although agriculture and forestry received the largest amount of government investment and expenditures in this sector have increased, the share allocated declined from 26 percent in 1962 to an estimated 18 percent in 1970.

Increased investment has helped promote rapid industrialization. Industrial output quadrupled from 1962 to 1969, compared with a 50-percent increase in agricultural output and an even smaller increase in per capita agricultural output. But the rapid growth has caused inflation. Real wholesale prices (constant 1960 prices) were fairly stable during 1956-60, but rose by 20 percent and more in 1962 and 1963, and increased by about 8 percent annually since then. Grain wholesale prices rose at a faster rate than the general level during the last 3 years.

Along with the country's domestic growth, Korea's foreign trade has increased steadily. Because imports rose faster than exports, the trade deficit worsened the last 4 years. It reached a record \$1 billion in 1969. The deficit was more than offset by long- and short-term capital inflow, invisible trade (mainly earnings from Vietnam and other military services), and economic assistance. Thus, foreign exchange reserves rose sharply even though the trade deficit increased.

1/ International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service

Table 2.--Selected economic data of Korea, calendar years 1955-69 1/

Category	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Agricultural output: 2/																
Total	1957-59 : = 100	97	84	96	102	102	101	113	106	115	138	137	150	139	140	3/161
Per capita	1957-59 : = 100	106	89	99	102	99	95	104	95	100	116	113	120	109	107	3/120
Industrial output	1965 = 100	29	35	41	45	52	56	59	60	79	85	100	122	156	202	245
Gross national product	Prices : 1967 : : billion															
Total	Million : dollars	2,199	2,226	2,422	2,556	2,668	2,729	2,843	2,942	3,211	3,476	3,734	4,234	4,612	5,210	6,032
Per capita	Dollars	103	101	107	110	111	111	112	113	120	126	132	146	155	171	193
Private consumer expenditures	Prices : 1965 : : billion	422	445	471	486	508	523	528	569	588	620	669	717	784	874	971
Total investment 4/	(won) : Prices : 1965 : : billion	49	53	61	58	59	62	65	84	106	93	118	191	232	326	3/414
Wholesale prices:																
Grains	1960 = 100	NA	101	116	95	84	100	124	131	208	263	246	238	265	295	347
Fiber products	1960 = 100	NA	89	92	92	94	100	112	119	136	193	236	254	275	291	297
All prices	1960 = 100	NA	81	94	88	90	100	113	124	149	201	221	260	276	298	320
Balance of payments: 5/																
Trade balance	Million : dollars	-309	-315	-371	-327	-227	-273	-242	-336	-410	-245	-240	-429	-574	-836	-998
Trade under aid 6/	Million : dollars	233	320	374	311	211	232	197	218	233	143	136	144	119	149	NA
Under U.S. P.L. 480 and MSA/AID	Million : dollars	47	73	116	96	49	60	78	75	100	78	71	47	78	99	174
Net official economic grants and loans received	Million : dollars	NA	314	380	316	216	246	229	214	259	158	129	199	235	195	261
U.S. grants and loans 7/	Million : dollars	247	292	366	308	214	246	229	215	244	144	125	150	204	160	NA
Grants	Million : dollars	237	277	344	317	228	261	210	201	207	134	135	94	96	88	NA
Loans	Million : dollars	---	---	---	---	1	3	2	4	27	7	1	53	105	72	54
Net services and transfers	Million : dollars	NA	4	14	42	43	29	69	80	60	78	113	202	246	272	3/344
Net capital movement	Million : dollars	NA	-3	-3	7	---	3	-2	-4	61	7	17	148	195	436	3/563
Gold and foreign exchange	Million : dollars	96	99	116	146	147	157	207	169	132	136	146	245	356	391	553

NA = Not available. 1/ From Bank of Korea, Monthly Statistical Review; Economic Planning Board, Economic Survey; Seoul, Korea, International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics; and Balance of Payments Yearbook. 2/ From U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Indices of Agricultural Production for East Asia, South Asia, and Oceania, average 1957-59 and annual 1960 through 1969," March 1970. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and private sectors. 5/ (-) = a deficit. 6/ Mainly imports financed under U.S. official aid including AID and P.L. 480. 7/ Includes the difference between P.L. 480 shipments and foreign currencies from P.L. 480 sales disbursed to Korea.

For 1970, the rate of growth in real GNP will likely be somewhat lower, domestic investment increases will be substantially less than in recent years, and the trade deficit will be slightly higher. The government is formulating its Third Five Year Plan for the period 1972-76. The main emphasis will be on promoting a rapid rise in national income and exports. More attention will be focused on agriculture.

Korea's Principal Trading Partners

Korea's imports rose steadily from \$422 million in 1962 to a record \$1.8 billion in 1969 (table 3). Approximately three-fourths of the imports have come from Japan and the United States. Japan replaced the United States as the leading supplier in 1966. Although Korean imports from the United States rose considerably in recent years, the U.S. share of the total dropped from half during 1962-64 to 29 percent in 1969, while imports from Japan rose from about one-fourth to 41 percent. Smaller suppliers include mainly the Far East (chiefly Taiwan, Malaya, and the Philippines), the EC, and EFTA. Korean imports from West Asia (mainly Kuwait and Iran) were practically nil until 1966, but they jumped to \$73 million in 1969.

Industrial imports (accounting for about three-fourths of Korea's total imports) rose rapidly over the last 4 years and except for 1969 have increased faster than agricultural imports. Japan has been the leading supplier, generally providing half the total industrial imports since 1965. Industrial imports increased from the United States, the second major supplier, but the U.S. share declined from over one-third during 1962-64 to 18 percent in 1969.

Principal industrial imports are nonelectric machinery, transport equipment, textile fibers and yarn, lumber and paper products, electrical machinery, iron and steel, and petroleum (table 4). Since the early 1960's, the greatest increases were in imports of transport equipment and nonelectric machinery. Fertilizer imports declined from the largest category in 1962 to one of the smallest in 1969, as a result of increasing domestic production.

Korea's agricultural imports increased substantially in the last 2 years, mainly due to higher rice imports. The United States provided between 71 percent and 86 percent of all agricultural imports until 1969 when the share dropped to 67 percent. The decline was due to large rice shipments from Japan. Smaller suppliers are Taiwan, Japan, and Australia.

Wheat and flour and cotton accounted for nearly two-thirds of Korea's total agricultural imports until the last 2 years when large quantities of rice were imported (table 5). Korea relies on imports for almost all its cotton supplies and for generally about two-thirds or more of its domestic wheat supplies. Until the last several years, the country has generally been self-sufficient in rice, and in some years has even exported rice. However, two extremely poor crop years have necessitated the recent large imports. Other principal agricultural imports are sugar, wool, animal feeds, feed grains, tallow, and soybeans. Except for barley and soybeans, imports of all the other commodities have risen since the early 1960's. Declining barley imports are due mainly to rising domestic production and the shift from barley to rice in consumers' diets as per capita income increases. Australia has generally supplied most of the wool, Taiwan has provided most of the sugar, and the United States has been the dominant or exclusive supplier of the other commodities.

Although Korea exports much less than it imports, export trade rose steadily to a record \$622 million in 1969 (table 6). As with imports, the United States and Japan comprise about three-fourths of the total trade with Korea. The United States replaced Japan as the leading market in 1964, increasing its share of Korea's total exports from 30 percent to half in recent years. Korean exports to Japan rose less rapidly.

Table 3.--Korea's imports by principal supplier, calendar years 1962-69 1/

Supplier	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
-- Million dollars --								
Agricultural:								
United States	80.2	132.8	104.4	104.3	132.4	125.8	207.4	275.5
Far East 2/	7.7	19.7	4.2	6.1	12.2	28.1	17.0	NA
Taiwan	.6	8.4	1.1	2.4	6.4	22.3	11.0	NA
Japan	2.4	8.7	2.9	5.8	7.6	9.8	12.0	3/53.0
Oceania	5.0	9.3	6.6	2.3	4.0	6.8	9.0	NA
LAFTA 4/	2.6	.5	---	.3	1.1	1.9	4.1	NA
Other	5.3	9.5	2.7	2.6	1.7	4.8	5.6	NA
Total 5/	103.2	180.5	120.8	121.4	159.0	177.2	255.2	411.2
Industrial:								
Japan	106.8	151.6	107.2	160.8	286.2	433.2	612.1	3/700.8
United States	141.1	151.3	97.6	78.0	141.4	179.3	245.1	254.7
EC	26.1	32.5	33.5	24.0	51.0	61.4	120.0	NA
Other developed	17.1	14.0	6.8	4.7	10.7	33.4	47.8	NA
Total developed	291.1	349.4	245.1	267.5	489.3	707.3	1,025.0	NA
Far East 2/	21.5	28.9	30.1	52.8	57.5	69.2	103.9	NA
West Asia	.5	.4	---	1.6	20.9	32.3	64.8	NA
Other developing	5.5	1.1	4.5	5.9	8.2	10.7	17.5	NA
Total developing	27.5	30.4	34.5	60.3	86.6	112.2	186.2	NA
Total 5/	318.6	379.8	279.6	328.6	577.6	819.2	1,213.5	1,413.9
All imports:								
Japan	109.2	159.3	110.1	166.6	293.8	443.0	624.1	753.8
United States	221.3	284.1	202.0	182.3	273.8	305.1	452.5	530.2
EC	27.7	33.9	34.0	24.6	51.6	62.0	121.5	159.2
Other developed	24.1	25.1	16.8	8.7	16.4	43.5	59.6	73.3
Total developed	382.3	502.4	362.9	382.2	635.6	853.6	1,257.7	1,516.5
Far East 2/	29.2	48.6	34.3	58.9	69.7	97.3	120.9	195.0
West Asia	.5	.4	---	1.6	20.9	32.3	64.8	75.0
Other developing	8.8	1.8	4.5	6.5	9.6	13.2	6/23.2	38.6
Total developing	38.5	50.8	38.8	67.0	100.2	142.8	208.9	308.6
Total 5/	421.8	560.3	404.4	450.0	736.6	996.4	1,468.7	1,825.1

NA = Not available

1/ From United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, and Korean Ministry of Commerce, Monthly Bulletin of Trade Statistics.

2/ Includes all of Asia except for West and South Asia.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Latin American Free Trade Association.

5/ Details may not add to total due to differences in reporting.

6/ Mainly South Asia.

Table 4.--Korea's selected nonagricultural imports,
calendar years 1962-69 1/

Item	1962	1963	1964	1965
-- <u>Million dollars</u> --				
Nonelectric machinery	32.4	61.9	38.2	35.3
Transport equipment	6.6	31.3	11.6	25.2
Textile fibers, yarn	44.8	47.7	35.2	45.9
Lumber, pulp, paper, and products ...	30.4	34.4	29.8	31.7
Electrical machinery	28.7	22.3	19.7	12.6
Iron, steel, and nonferous metals ...	29.4	40.9	19.0	33.7
Petroleum and products	28.4	32.2	25.9	28.9
Fertilizers	62.3	48.0	55.9	65.8
-- <u>Million dollars</u> --				
Nonelectric machinery	95.6	141.2	283.0	307.0
Transport equipment	50.0	121.4	154.3	172.5
Textile fibers, yarn	68.9	100.6	143.9	NA
Lumber, pulp, paper, and products ...	59.6	79.7	122.1	133.7
Electrical machinery	26.1	47.6	95.9	113.7
Iron, steel, and nonferous metals ...	50.7	68.5	85.4	103.1
Petroleum and products	40.6	59.4	72.8	107.6
Fertilizers	88.9	43.9	30.6	11.9

NA = Not available.

1/ From Bank of Korea, Monthly Statistical Review.

Table 5.--Korea's principal agricultural imports by selected area of origin, calendar years 1962-69 1/

Commodity and origin	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-- Million dollars --							
Wheat and flour	28.9	72.1	39.8	41.1	72.4	48.8	68.1	67.8
United States	28.9	70.3	35.8	40.0	71.8	48.3	67.1	65.0
Cotton	34.2	38.2	37.3	40.8	42.8	49.3	49.1	52.0
United States	34.2	37.9	36.6	38.1	40.4	46.5	46.4	50.0
Rice	---	17.5	---	---	3.1	24.9	43.3	120.5
United States	---	---	---	---	---	11.8	41.2	67.5
Japan	---	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	52.9
Far East	---	14.2	---	---	3.1	13.1	---	---
Barley	6.5	13.8	14.5	5.8	.7	.3	11.8	7.5
United States	6.5	11.2	13.6	5.6	.7	.3	11.8	7.3
Sugar	4.5	4.7	3.8	4.0	6.2	9.6	12.3	17.4
Asia	1.4	2.4	1.6	3.0	4.2	9.5	11.9	16.7
Animal feeds 2/	---	4.2	.4	.4	.6	3.7	12.9	16.2
United States	---	3.9	.4	.4	.5	3.6	10.9	12.7
Wool	8.1	6.8	4.1	4.4	6.7	8.0	10.8	10.1
Australia	4.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	4.0	6.3	8.3	8.1
Corn	1.6	1.1	.5	---	.3	.9	.8	7.5
United States	1.6	1.1	.5	---	.3	.8	.6	7.1
Tallow	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.3	4.7	5.5	5.6	7.2
United States	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.6	5.3	5.4	7.0
Soybeans .....	.7	.6	1.2	.3	---	3.2	.5	3.9
United States .....	.2	.1	1.0	.1	---	2.2	.5	3.9

1/ From United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, and Korean Ministry of Commerce, Foreign Trade Statistics.

2/ Not considered as agricultural in U.S. export data.

Table 6.--Korea's exports by principal area of destination, calendar years 1962-69 1/

Destination	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
-- Million dollars --								
Agricultural:								
Japan	11.8	6.1	11.3	10.3	22.2	22.5	29.0	2/33.0
United States	3.2	4.8	5.7	7.8	10.7	8.3	10.6	8.0
Far East 3/	4.7	7.5	5.9	6.1	5.5	8.0	9.7	NA
EC	1.9	2.6	1.0	1.1	5.6	5.0	4.3	NA
EFTA	2.0	.2	.2	.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	NA
Other	---	.6	.3	.2	.9	.7	6.3	NA
Total 4/	23.6	21.8	24.4	25.8	46.2	45.8	56.3	74.7
Industrial:								
United States	8.8	20.2	29.6	53.8	73.3	129.1	224.8	304.0
Japan	15.3	20.3	15.3	33.7	43.3	62.2	70.7	2/100.3
Far East 3/	3.9	18.8	20.7	34.4	31.5	31.0	40.1	NA
EC	2.4	3.0	6.1	11.0	12.0	10.7	17.7	NA
EFTA	---	2.1	5.3	8.7	14.9	15.5	12.1	NA
Other .....	.8	.6	17.2	7.7	28.3	25.9	34.0	NA
Total 4/	31.2	65.0	94.2	149.3	203.3	274.4	399.4	547.8
All exports:								
United States	12.0	25.0	35.3	61.7	95.8	137.4	235.4	312.0
Japan	27.1	26.4	26.6	44.0	65.5	84.7	99.7	133.3
Far East 3/	8.6	26.3	26.6	40.5	37.0	39.0	49.8	78.0
EC	4.3	5.6	7.1	12.1	17.6	15.7	22.0	33.7
EFTA	2.0	2.3	6.5	9.0	16.2	16.8	13.5	19.0
Other .....	.8	1.2	16.5	7.8	17.4	26.6	35.3	46.5
Total 4/	54.8	86.8	118.6	175.1	249.5	320.2	455.7	622.5

NA = Not available.

1/ From United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, and Korean Ministry of Commerce, Monthly Bulletin of Trade Statistics.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Includes all of Asia except for West and South Asia.

4/ Details may not add to totals due to differences in reporting.

Thus, the Japanese share of all exports declined from nearly one-third in 1963 to 21 percent in 1969. The Far East and Western Europe are smaller markets for Korea.

Like imports, nonagricultural exports account for about three-fourths of Korea's total exports. Industrial exports have risen much more rapidly than agricultural exports, with the United States taking a large part of the increase. Industrial exports to the United States rose from \$9 million in 1962 or 28 percent of total industrial exports to \$304 million or over half the total in 1969. Almost all of Korea's exports to the United States consist of nonagricultural products. Exports to Japan rose less rapidly, reducing the Japanese share from almost half in 1962 to 18 percent in 1969.

Principal nonagricultural exports include clothing, plywood, wigs, and fish (table 7). The most spectacular growth was in exports of clothing -- increasing from \$1 million in 1962 to \$161 million in 1969.

Japan has taken about half of Korea's agricultural exports and most of the increase in its shipments. The United States and the Far East are the other main markets.

Silk is the principal agricultural export followed by vegetable products (mainly laver) and tobacco (table 8). Japan and the United States are the main markets for Korean silk. Japan purchases almost all the vegetable exports and the EC is the main market for tobacco.

U.S. Farm Exports, Mainly Dollar Sales, Increasing

Korea was the seventh best customer for U.S. farm products in 1968 and 1969, jumping from about the number 15 position in preceding years. U.S. agricultural exports to Korea varied little between 1961 and 1966, but rose from \$83 million in 1966 to \$146 million in 1967 and \$235 million in 1969 (table 9). ^{2/} However, since nonagricultural exports rose more rapidly, the share of farm commodities in all U.S. exports to Korea fell from about half during 1956-65 to slightly over one-third since. Much of the increase in nonagricultural exports in the last 3 years represented supplies sent to Korean troops in Vietnam. These shipments do not appear in Korean import statistics.

The rapid growth in Korea's economy enabled the United States to increase its dollar sales from an annual average of \$12 million in the early 1960's, or only about 10 percent of all farm exports, to \$36 million in 1965 (25 percent of the total) and to \$91 million in 1968 (nearly half the total). Commercial sales dropped to \$61 million in 1969, but this was still considerably above prior years. Most of the dollar exports consisted of wheat, cotton, barley, and rice, all commodities first exported under Government programs (fig. 1).

U.S. program exports (mainly Public Law 480) did not increase between 1956 and 1968, but jumped to a record \$174 million in 1969, three-fourths above the previous year. Most of the increase was rice shipments under long-term dollar credits. During 1955-69, P.L. 480 exports for payment in Korean currency accounted for about half the total exported under government programs. Another 20 percent was sales for Korean currency under Mutual Security and AID programs, which have been practically nil since 1961. Exports under donations and Government-to-government grants each accounted for another 10 percent of all government shipments. By the end of 1971, Korea will be required to pay for all P.L. 480 exports (except grants) under long-term dollar credits. Presently, Korea pays with a combination of dollar credits and Korean currency, some of which can be converted into dollars.

^{2/} U.S. exports and Korean imports may differ because of valuation, time lag, and reporting procedures.

Table 7.--Korea's principal nonagricultural exports, calendar years 1962-69 1/

[illegible]

1/ From Bank of Korea, Monthly Statistical Review.

Table 8.--Korea's principal agricultural exports, by selected area of destination, calendar years 1962-69 1/

[illegible]

NA = Not available.

1/ From Korea Ministry of Commerce, Monthly Bulletin of Trade Statistics.

Table 9.--U.S. trade with Korea, calendar years 1955-69

Year	Government programs												All exports	Indus- trial exports	All imports	Indus- trial imports	
	Local currency sales		Donations: & grants:		Dollar credit		Commer- cial		Total agricul- tural exports		Indus- trial exports						
	P.L. 480		P.L. 480: barter		P.L. 480: sales		Total		Total		Indus- trial						
	MSA/AID		(P.L. 480) 1/		(P.L. 480):												
-- Million dollars --																	
1955	8.0	26.4	9.3	3.0	---	2/46.7	-4.0	2/42.7	83.5	126.2	3.4	5.1					
1956	23.3	35.8	13.7	3/	---	72.8	6.8	79.6	77.7	157.3	6.0	8.8					
1957	40.8	58.7	16.5	.2	---	116.2	7.0	123.2	153.6	276.8	3.1	4.4					
1958	42.8	39.6	13.8	.1	---	96.3	14.5	110.8	105.1	215.9	1.6	2.4					
1959	12.1	27.8	8.9	.3	---	49.1	10.5	59.6	77.0	136.6	2.5	4.0					
1960	20.4	31.7	8.2	---	---	60.3	11.2	71.5	81.9	153.4	3.4	5.1					
1961	45.4	15.6	16.8	---	---	77.8	9.3	87.1	75.2	162.3	3.5	6.4					
1962	67.1	.6	7.2	---	---	74.9	17.4	92.4	122.4	214.7	8.3	10.7					
1963	83.3	.3	15.3	.7	---	99.6	11.7	111.4	120.6	232.0	18.6	22.3					
1964	65.2	.2	11.8	.7	---	77.9	34.5	112.4	85.2	197.6	24.0	35.0					
1965	46.4	3.2	21.5	.2	---	71.3	24.5	95.8	104.2	200.0	46.2	53.1					
1966	25.9	4.5	15.6	.9	---	46.9	36.4	83.3	139.4	222.7	73.6	83.6					
1967	51.3	2.3	23.6	.4	---	77.6	68.7	146.4	262.1	408.5	107.2	116.1					
1968	62.0	.3	36.5	.2	.3	99.3	91.1	190.4	313.6	504.0	185.8	193.9					
1969	72.2	---	24.8	---	76.9	173.9	61.0	234.9	462.2	697.1	279.3	287.2					
Total	666.2	247.0	4/243.5	6.7	77.2	1,240.6	400.6	5/1,641.2	2,263.7	5/3,904.9	766.5	838.1					

1/ Mainly donations from 1955 through 1963 and since then, mainly Government-to-government commodity grants.

2/ Details exceed total due to differences in reporting.

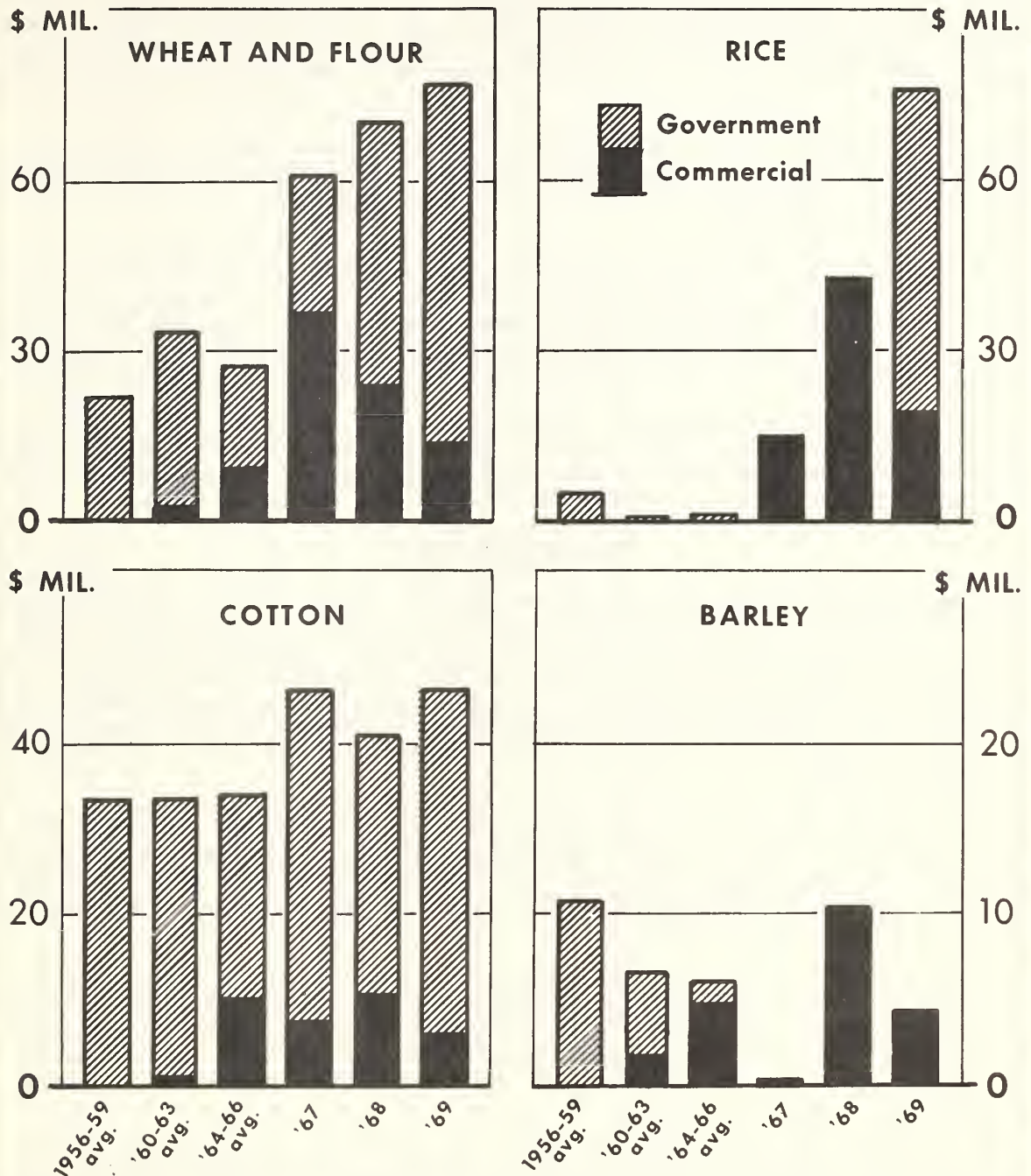
3/ Less than \$50,000.

4/ Donations totaled \$121.8 million and grants totaled \$123.4 million.

5/ Details may not add to total due to differences in reporting.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO KOREA

Government and Commercial



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 7929-70 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

Wheat and flour constitute the principal agricultural export to Korea. Wheat exports have expanded considerably in recent years, reaching \$77 million in 1969, compared with an average of \$40 million annually during 1964-66 (table 10). Most wheat shipments moved under government programs, but the share exported commercially has risen since 1963. Commercial sales in 1967 and 1968 were two-thirds and one-third, respectively, of total wheat exports. Although commercial sales dropped to only 17 percent of the wheat shipments in 1969, they were still higher than in the years prior to 1966. Korea's wheat requirements are rising with urbanization and import needs will probably remain high.

Except for the last 2 years, cotton was the second principal export. Exports were slightly higher in 1967-69 than in previous years. Most shipments were under government programs, but commercial sales have risen some since 1964. Cotton will probably remain an important import.

Due to extremely poor rice crops in Korea in 1968 and 1969, the United States shipped large amounts of rice, mainly as cash sales in 1968 and under dollar credit sales in 1969. It is expected that there will be large rice deficits in the next few years. One study projected that Korea's import requirements for rice will reach 761,000 tons in 1971, compared with actual imports of 247,000 in 1968 and 631,000 tons in 1969. ^{3/}

Barley was the third most important agricultural export until 1965 when shipments began a sharp decline. Barley moved mostly under government programs until the mid-1960's and then mainly as cash exports. Smaller agricultural exports to Korea included mainly dairy products, corn, inedible tallow, soybeans, and cattle hides.

U.S. Economic Aid

Almost all of Korea's economic aid has come from the United States. During 1953-68, Korea was one of the largest recipients of U.S. aid, receiving \$3.5 billion in net economic assistance. Since 1957 when the largest amount of net aid of \$366 million was disbursed, aid to Korea has declined. In 1968, \$160 million was disbursed. Aid is expected to continue declining as Korea's ability to meet its needs grows. Beginning in 1966, emphasis shifted from grant aid to loans. In 1968, loans accounted for 45 percent of all U.S. net aid to Korea, compared with less than 5 percent in most years prior to 1966.

Japan and Germany have been the other main donors of aid to Korea. From 1962 to 1966, Germany provided \$35 million; Japan provided \$43 million in 1966 and \$45 million in 1967. In 1965, Japan began a 10-year, \$500 million aid program of grants, low-interest long-term loans, and guarantees of private credits. Most Japanese aid has been capital assistance to Korean agriculture.

Korea has also received very small amounts of aid from Australia, Canada, several West European countries, and some multilateral agencies. About half of the \$113,000 aid to Korea from the World Bank and its affiliates through June 1969 was for land improvement. World-Food Program aid of \$34,000 from 1964 to April 1970 was mainly for agricultural development, including flood control, road improvement, and land reclamation.

In 1966, the World Bank formed a Consultative Aid Group for Korea composed of 11 countries. ^{4/} The group considers the aid and development needs of Korea in an effort to insure better coordination of donor-aid programs and more effective application of aid to development priorities.

^{3/} Yonsei University, An Analysis of Food Consumption in the Republic of Korea, Seoul, Korea, 1969, pp. 185-91.

^{4/} United States, Japan, Germany, Australia, Canada, Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, Taiwan, and United Kingdom.

Table 10.--U.S. principal agricultural exports to Korea; average 1956-59, 1960-63, and 1964-66, annual 1967-69 ^{1/}

Commodity	Average : 1956-59	Average : 1960-63	Average : 1964-66	1967	1968	1969
-- Million dollars --						
Wheat and flour	21.9	33.2	39.9	60.3	69.7	76.9
Rice	6.1	<u>2/</u>	1.4	16.7	42.7	75.6
Cotton	26.7	33.5	34.3	46.4	40.9	46.3
Barley	10.9	6.5	6.1	.2	10.2	4.2
Dairy products	4.1	3.6	4.1	7.4	6.2	6.4
Corn	---	.9	.3	3.6	4.5	10.1
Tallow, inedible	1.3	2.0	3.5	4.2	4.1	6.0
Cattle hides .....	.4	.6	.8	1.7	3.0	2.4
Soybeans	4.6	2.1	.4	2.4	3.4	.4
Other	17.3	8.2	6.4	3.5	5.7	6.6
Total	93.3	90.6	97.2	146.4	190.4	234.9

^{1/} From ERS, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, various monthly issues and Foreign Agricultural Trade by Countries, various annual issues.

^{2/} Less than \$50,000.

The United States has provided three types of aid to Korea: (1) imports of food, fiber, agricultural inputs and machinery, (2) technical aid, and (3) loans to the public and private sectors to help finance infrastructure and essential enterprises, such as transportation, communication, and electric power. All three types of aid have emphasized agricultural development.

Capital aid to agriculture has consisted mainly of fertilizers. Korea has been the main recipient of U.S. fertilizer assistance. During 1962-64, \$124 million worth of fertilizer was shipped to that country, 42 percent of all fertilizer shipments. 5/ Korea has also received AID loans to help finance fertilizer plants, and the AID risk guarantee program has helped encourage private investment in fertilizer plants in Korea.

U.S. agricultural technicians have worked with Koreans to help raise agricultural production through research, land reclamation, and better fertilizing practices. U.S. advisors also help on farm credit, cooperatives, and other marketing mechanisms. AID helped reorganize and finance 18,000 cooperatives which are the main source of credit to the country's farmers.

Impact of P.L. 480 Aid.--Agricultural commodity aid (mostly P.L. 480) accounted for about one-third of the total net economic aid to Korea during 1955-68. The proportion was as high as 62 percent in 1965 and 1968. Most of the aid has been used to relieve shortages of grain and fiber in Korea. However, the aid has also helped develop agricultural enterprises, support economic development projects, and expand commercial markets for U.S. farm products in Korea.

Sales of commodities for Korean currency (under P.L. 480 and the Mutual Security Program) accounted for almost three-fourths of all food and fiber aid. Cotton represented nearly half the total, wheat and flour another one-third, and the remainder was mostly barley and tallow. This aid was mainly to help overcome domestic shortages of food and fiber.

Since the mid-1950's, demand for grain and fiber has risen much faster than the country's ability to supply them, either through production or commercial imports. Following the Korean war, shortages were acute. Since the country's rapid economic growth in the 1960's, demand for grain and fiber has increased further. Domestic production of wheat and cotton can supply only a small portion of the country's needs. Until recently, scarce foreign exchange limited commercial purchases. Food and fiber aid filled the gap between domestic supply and demand, and thus helped to stabilize prices during a period of increasing inflationary pressures. 6/ Food grains are a major item in the cost of living.

Food aid did not hamper grain production. 7/ The government has controlled the distribution and pricing of all grain imported under aid programs. Since the mid-1950's, both area and production of wheat, barley, and rice have increased.

5/ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD Aid to Agriculture in Developing Countries 1968.

6/ United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), A Note on the Utilization of United States Agricultural Surpluses in the Republic of Korea, 1965, pp. 1, 27, and 40-42.

7/ Ibid., p. 43-44.

Aid imports probably accelerated the decline in cotton production and acreage. Since imported cotton is of a far superior quality than domestic cotton, millers prefer to use foreign cotton. Cotton production dropped from 366,000 tons in 1955, when aid imports began, to less than 25,000 tons in 1958 and succeeding years. Recognizing the adverse affect of aid on production, the government tried to encourage domestic output by several measures, such as requiring millers to purchase a certain quantity of the domestic crop at specified prices, and increasing research in seed improvement and plant protection. However, due to the low returns from domestic cotton and the superior quality of foreign cotton, government measures had little effect. Thus, even without aid, production probably would have declined as millers were able to import commercially. However, due to scarce foreign exchange reserves, smaller amounts of cotton would have been imported commercially than were possible under aid, and the decline in production would have occurred more gradually.

Aid imports were very important in helping to develop and expand Korea's flour milling, textile, and soap industries. 8/ These industries can get only a limited quantity of raw materials from domestic sources and must rely mainly on imports. After the Korean war, the industries were being rehabilitated and sorely needed raw materials. It was difficult to import the resources commercially because of the shortage of foreign exchange. When aid imports began in 1955, the industries began to develop and expand rapidly. AID loans helped build modern flour mills. Development of the flour milling and spinning industries created more jobs.

The availability of food and fiber aid enabled Korea to import additional essential commodities, considering the scarcity of foreign exchange and the need for imported capital goods for industrialization. 9/ Before the aid began, there had been no commercial imports of wheat, barley, cotton, and tallow. Thus, aid imports helped ease the balance-of-payment deficit. As the economy has grown since the mid-1960's, Korea has commercially imported increasing amounts of commodities formerly imported all under AID programs. By helping to develop agricultural industries and to increase the demand for imports when dollars were scarce, P.L. 480 indirectly has helped promote an expanding commercial market for U.S. farm products.

Most of the Korean currencies collected by the U.S. Government from the sale of agricultural commodities have been granted to the Korean Government for national defense expenditures. Korean defense expenditures account for about one-third of the government's total budget annually. Nearly half the annual defense budget has been financed with the local currency proceeds from P.L. 480 sales. 10/ Thus, the availability of P.L. 480 proceeds for defense has released additional money for government development expenditures.

About 18 percent of the local currency proceeds from P.L. 480 sales have been used for U.S. uses in Korea, including financing administrative expenses of U.S. agencies, development of markets for U.S. farm products, educational exchange, American-sponsored schools, book translation, and scientific and educational activities.

Only 2 percent of P.L. 480 proceeds have been allocated as loans to U.S. firms or their subsidiaries in Korea and to Korean private firms for overseas business development and expansion of U.S. farm products. Loans were made to over 27 private firms in Korea, such as cotton spinning, soap processing, flour milling, food manufacturing, and poultry processing.

8/ Ibid., pp. 47-51.

9/ Ibid., pp. 52-54.

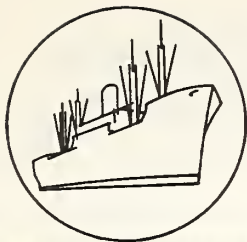
10/ Ibid., pp. 29-30.

Another technique for promoting U.S. farm markets through the private sector has been local currency and long-term dollar credit sales to several Korean firms. Four Korean firms will use the funds generated from the sale of P.L. 480 commodities to build and operate modern facilities for livestock feed mixing and livestock and poultry processing. As the facilities become fully operational, they will expand the market for feed grains and other feed ingredients. Some U.S. firms are providing technical services to the Korean firms.

A small part of P.L. 480 aid has been used directly to support economic development projects in Korea. Since 1964, Korea has received approximately \$136 million of commodities (mainly wheat and flour) for distribution to workers engaged in development projects. This program has been very successful in helping to meet both the economic and social needs of a developing country. It has contributed greatly to the self-sustaining economy of the needy population, to increased food production, and to community development. Productivity and farm income were increased through land reclamation, erosion and flood control, irrigation, and improved marketing facilities. Landholdings of many marginal farmers were increased, boosting their incomes and enabling them to become self-sufficient. Job opportunities were provided to unemployed and under-employed workers who had been a drain on the country's resources. Local institutions were developed at community levels. Local governments strengthened their ability to plan, finance, and implement development projects. Korea has contributed some of the commodities for the work programs and intends to assume full responsibility for them by the end of 1970.

Self-Help.--Korea has tried to accomplish two goals -- increase agricultural production and reduce population growth. Korea's agricultural growth, averaging about 5 percent annually since 1960, has been one of the highest among Asian developing countries. Its population growth declined from 2.8 percent annually in 1955-60 to 2.2 percent in 1969. Nevertheless, Korea still must import substantial amounts of food.

Since 1967, all P.L. 480 recipients have been required to undertake specific measures to improve their agriculture. Some of Korea's self-help measures include increasing grain support prices, improving use of land and water resources, consolidating small landholdings, and improving food marketing, storage, and transportation facilities.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES BY REGIONS AND STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1970

by
Isaac E. Lemon and M. Louise Perkins 1/

Foreign trade is a key element in the economic strength of the United States. U.S. farm exports continue to lead the world, accounting in fiscal year 1970 for a sixth of world farm exports. The Nation's agricultural exports were valued at a near record \$6,646 million in 1969/70.

Exports are a significant source of income for the U.S. farmer, who receives about one-seventh of his income from the sale of agricultural products in foreign markets. The production of 1 out of every 5 cropland acres is exported. For seven major agricultural products -- rice, wheat, soybeans, tobacco, cotton, cattle hides, and tallow -- exports equaled from one-third to two-thirds of production (or farm sales) in the year ended June 30, 1970. In addition, U.S. farmers sold \$1 billion worth of feed grains, \$550 million worth of fruits and vegetables, \$460 million worth of soybean products, and over \$300 million worth of other livestock products in foreign markets last year (figs. 2-3).

Total Agricultural Exports in Fiscal Year 1970

Record commercial sales for dollars boosted total U.S. agricultural exports in 1969/70 16 percent above the preceding year's \$5.7 billion level. This was the third best showing to date. Sharp value increases occurred in soybeans, feed grains, protein meal, soybean and cottonseed oils, fruits, nuts, vegetables, animal fats and oils, and hides and skins. Smaller gains were made in exports of tobacco, wheat and flour, cotton, and rice. Dairy and poultry products and meats showed export declines.

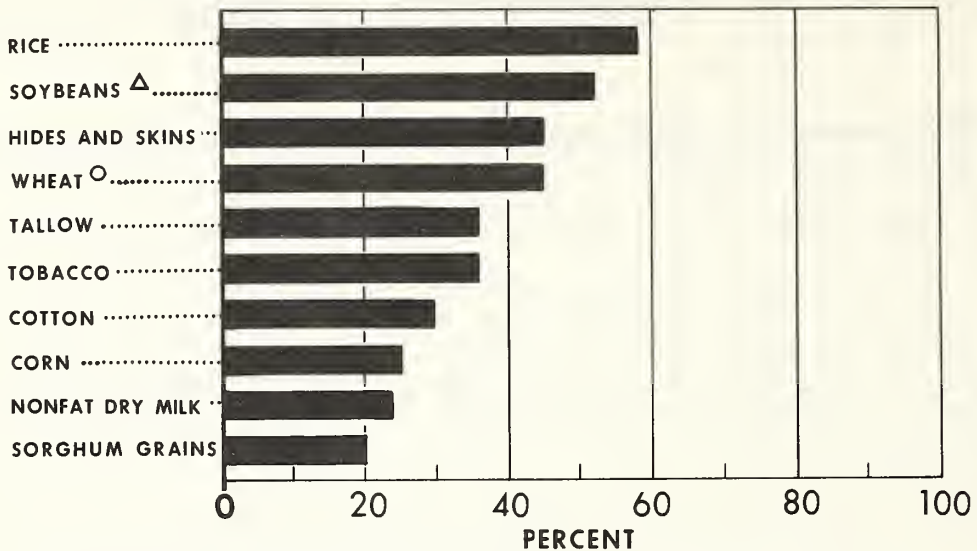
Soybeans, feed grains, and wheat and flour were the three leading commodity groups, averaging a bit over \$1 billion each in foreign sales. Animal products were valued at nearly \$0.8 billion; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, \$0.6 billion; tobacco, above \$0.5 billion; and cotton, soybean meal, and rice more than \$0.3 billion each (fig. 4).

Commercial sales for dollars were a record \$5.7 billion in 1969/70, up sharply from the \$4.7 billion in 1968/69. The previous record level for dollar sales was \$5.5 billion in 1966/67. Dollar sales were substantially higher in fiscal 1970 for soybeans and soybean products, grains, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables.

Exports under government-financed programs were estimated at \$980 million in 1969/70. Wheat, rice, cotton, and soybean oil continued to move in substantial quantities to the developing countries under government programs.

1/ Agricultural Economist and Statistician, respectively, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service. The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Louise E. Stanton, Statistical Assistant, in developing sources and methodology.

10 LEADING U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, AS PERCENTAGE OF FARM SALES, 1970*



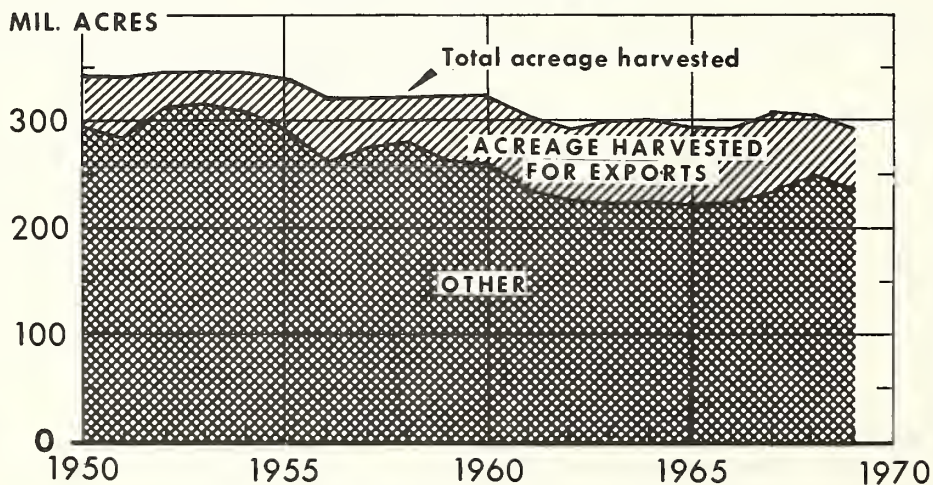
EXPORTS COMPARED WITH FARM SALES EXCEPT WITH PRODUCTION FOR RICE, HIDES AND SKINS, TALLOW, COTTON, AND TOBACCO. * YEAR ENDING JUNE 30. Δ INCLUDING OIL AND MEAL. \circ INCLUDING PRODUCTS.

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Figure 2

ACRES OF CROPS HARVESTED FOR U.S. EXPORTS



ACREAGES RELATE TO FISCAL OR CROP YEAR EXPORTS; INCLUDE CROP SEEDS AND LIVESTOCK FEED THAT ARE EXPORTED.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 5763-70 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 3

Illinois Led In Fiscal 1970 Farm Exports

Illinois is our largest single exporter of agricultural products, accounting for \$650 million -- nearly a tenth of the total -- in 1969/70. This State is the leading exporter of soybeans, feed grains, protein meal, and soybean oil, as well as an important shipper of wheat, lard, tallow, meats, and hides and skins (fig. 5).

California, with farm product exports valued at \$556 million, was runner-up to Illinois in 1969/70. California's share of our agricultural exports included 57 percent of the Nation's foreign sales of fruits, 28 percent of the vegetables, 23 percent of the rice, 13 percent of the cotton, and 89 percent of the nuts. Its estimated export share was equivalent to 8.4 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in 1969/70.

The estimated 1969/70 export values for the 10 leading States for each of the principal farm commodity groups are listed in order in table 11. These 10 States accounted for some \$4 billion or three-fifths of U.S. agricultural exports in 1969/70. Their shares ranged from \$650 million for Illinois to \$270 million for Nebraska. Many other States had large shares of the export market, particularly for certain commodities.

Estimated Export Shares by Region and States, 1969/70

Although every U.S. farming region has an important stake in the export market for agricultural products, three regions -- West North Central, East North Central, and West South Central -- accounted for 63 percent of all U.S. farm products exported in 1969/70 (tables 12 and 13). These three regions also accounted for much of the advance in exports of agricultural products over the 1967/68 level. The three major exporting regions consist of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Other regions and their contributions to the agricultural export market were as follows: South Atlantic (\$904.6 million), Pacific (\$722.7 million), East South Central (\$413.8 million), Mountain (\$311.9 million), Middle Atlantic (\$108.2 million), and New England (\$11.7 million).

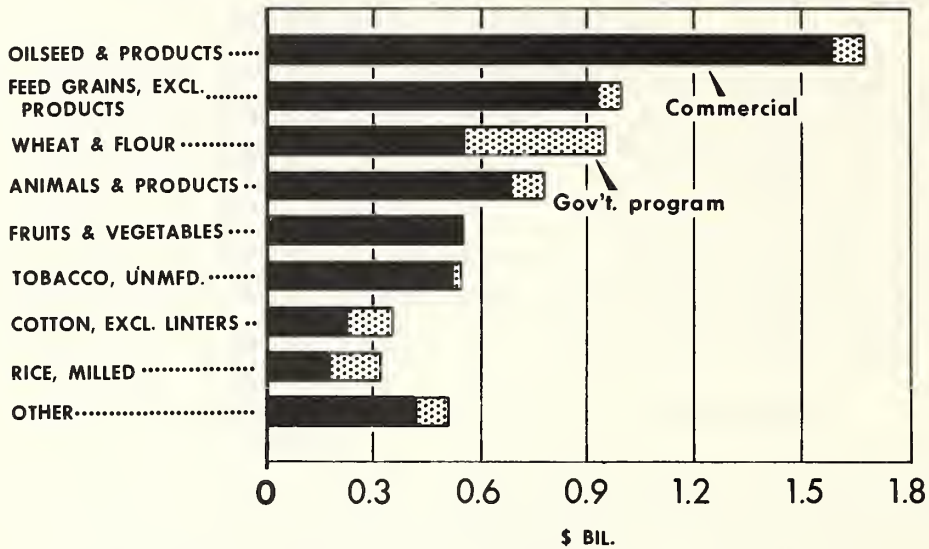
West North Central Region.--Total agricultural exports from the West North Central Region reached \$1,863 million in 1969/70. Of this total, commercial sales for dollars amounted to \$1,543 million and the balance was under Government-financed programs. The West North Central Region contributed about 28 percent of the Nation's farm product exports, compared with 25 percent during the 1967/68 period. Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota were the leading exporting States, accounting for roughly 59 percent and \$1.1 billion of the region's total exports. Nebraska, Missouri, North Dakota, and South Dakota shared in the remaining exports for the region.

Iowa led the West North Central States in exports of feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil, protein meal, meats, hides and skins, and lard and tallow, Kansas took the lead in exports of wheat and flour and shared considerably in supplying feed grains and soybeans. Minnesota was the Nation's major supplier of dairy product exports. This State also supplied soybeans, soybean oil, protein meal, vegetable products, and feed grains.

Nebraska, the region's second largest supplier of feed grains also was important for wheat and flour, soybeans, meats, hides and skins, and lard and tallow. Missouri furnished wheat and flour, feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil, protein meal, meat, lard and tallow plus all of the region's cotton exports. North Dakota and South Dakota supplied wheat and flour and feed grains. In fact, North Dakota ranked second to Kansas as the Nation's largest supplier of wheat and flour exports in 1969/70.

Exports from the West North Central Region tended to be largely concentrated in wheat and flour, feed grains, soybeans, protein meal, and livestock products. Value estimates indicate that these commodities accounted for 86 percent of all farm products exported

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, BY COMMODITY GROUP, 1970*

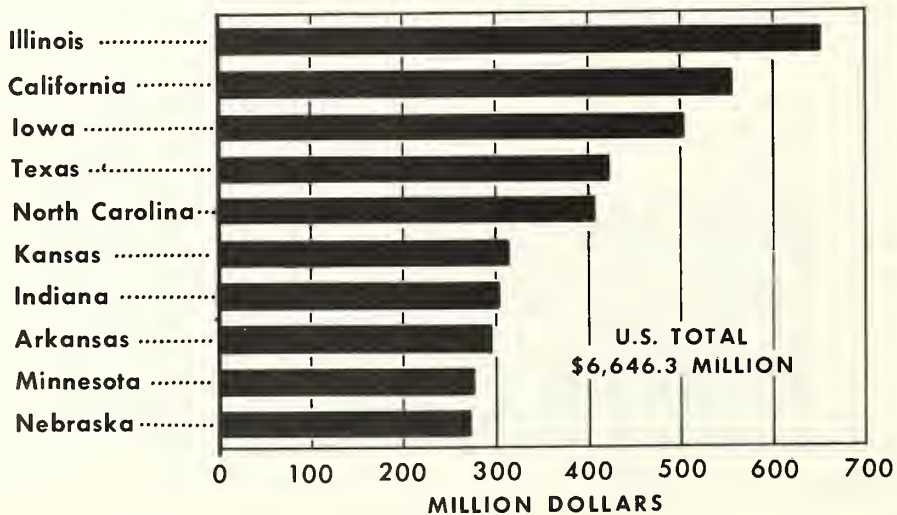


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 2906-70 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 4

TEN LEADING STATES IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, 1970



YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 7930-70 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 5

Table 11.--Leading States for agricultural export shares, fiscal year 1970

Commodity	United States	Leading 10 States by rank										10 high : States	All others
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
-- Million dollars --													
All commodities	6,646.3	Ill. 650.0	Calif. 555.6	Iowa 504.8	Texas 421.6	N.C. 406.4	Kans. 314.0	Ind. 304.5	Ark. 295.7	Minn. 275.6	Nebr. 270.3	3,998.5	2,647.8
Soybeans	1,069.0	Ill. 211.5	Iowa 166.9	Ind. 100.4	Ark. 83.0	Mo. 78.4	Minn. 72.7	Ohio 65.1	Miss. 48.2	La. 29.2	Tenn. 27.4	882.8	186.2
Feed grains	995.3	Ill. 232.5	Iowa 135.4	Nebr. 100.4	Ind. 95.2	Texas 79.7	Minn. 52.3	Kans. 51.5	Ohio 42.7	Mo. 25.3	N.C. 19.9	834.9	160.4
Wheat and flour	941.6	Kans. 183.6	N.Dak. 155.4	Okla. 71.5	Mont. 67.8	Wash. 59.3	Nebr. 51.7	Texas 41.4	S.Dak. 33.0	Idaho 32.1	Ill. 29.2	725.0	216.6
Tobacco, un-manufactured	539.6	N.C. 293.6	S.C. 57.4	Va. 47.8	Ky. 45.0	Ga. 40.6	Tenn. 16.3	Fla. 9.9	Md. 9.4	Pa. 8.9	Wis. 3.1	532.0	7.6
Cotton, including linters	352.4	Texas 101.4	Miss. 46.3	Calif. 46.1	Ark. 39.7	Ariz. 22.5	La. 16.9	Ala. 16.3	Tenn. 14.9	Mo. 11.4	Okla. 10.1	325.6	26.8
Fruits and preparations	341.3	Calif. 194.8	Fla. 70.2	Ha. 15.7	Ariz. 10.8	Wash. 8.7	Texas 7.5	Oreg. 6.8	Mich. 6.1	N.Y. 4.8	S.C. 2.5	327.9	13.4
Protein meal	322.6	Ill. 62.6	Iowa 49.4	Ind. 29.7	Ark. 24.7	Mo. 23.2	Minn. 22.5	Ohio 19.3	Miss. 14.4	La. 8.7	Tenn. 8.1	262.6	60.0
Rice	321.7	Ark. 87.1	Texas 76.2	Calif. 75.4	La. 73.2	Miss. 8.9	Mo. .9	---	---	---	---	321.7	0
Tallow, lard, etc.	213.1	Iowa 30.7	Nebr. 22.2	Calif. 15.3	Texas 13.9	Minn. 12.5	Ill. 9.8	Mo. 9.3	Colo. 9.1	Kans. 9.1	Wis. 8.2	140.1	73.0
Vegetables and preparations	209.0	Calif. 58.5	Mich. 19.4	Wash. 18.7	Fla. 17.8	Idaho 16.8	Texas 10.5	N.Y. 8.5	Ha. 6.3	Ariz. 6.0	Oreg. 5.9	168.4	40.6
Hides and skins	157.3	Iowa 18.2	Nebr. 18.1	Texas 13.4	Calif. 13.0	Minn. 8.2	Colo. 7.5	Kans. 7.2	Mo. 7.0	Ill. 6.3	Wis. 5.8	104.7	52.6
Meats and products (excluding poultry) ..	140.0	Iowa 25.2	Nebr. 10.8	Minn. 8.9	Ill. 7.6	Calif. 7.4	Texas 7.3	Mo. 5.7	Ohio 5.6	Wis. 5.3	Kans. 4.9	88.7	51.3
Soybean oil	138.7	Ill. 27.4	Iowa 21.7	Ind. 13.0	Ark. 10.8	Mo. 10.2	Minn. 9.4	Ohio 8.4	Miss. 6.3	La. 3.8	Tenn. 3.6	114.6	24.1
Dairy products	108.9	Minn. 35.2	Wis. 18.1	Iowa 9.4	N.Y. 8.3	Calif. 5.8	Pa. 3.8	Mich. 3.5	Ohio 3.2	Idaho 2.7	S.Dak. 2.7	92.7	16.2
Nuts	60.1	Calif. 53.2	Ga. 2.3	Ala. .8	Texas .8	Oreg. .7	N.C. .5	Okla. .4	La. .4	Va. .3	Fla. .2	59.6	.5
Poultry products	55.5	Ga. 7.5	Ark. 7.3	Ala. 6.0	N.C. 5.8	Miss. 3.6	Texas 3.5	Md. 3.2	Calif. 2.8	Del. 2.5	Va. 1.4	43.6	11.9
Cottonseed oil	54.1	Texas 15.6	Miss. 7.1	Calif. 7.1	Ark. 6.1	Ariz. 3.5	La. 2.6	Ala. 2.5	Tenn. 2.3	Mo. 1.7	Okla. 1.6	50.1	4.0
Flaxseed	16.6	N.Dak. 8.7	S.Dak. 4.3	Minn. 2.9	Texas .6	Mont. .1	---	---	---	---	---	16.6	0

Table 12.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by regions and States, and type of export, United States, fiscal year 1970

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat and flour	Rice, includ- ing paddy	Total feed grains 1/	Cotton, includ- ing linters	Soybeans: Flavored; oil	Soybean oil	Cotton- seed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco, includ- ing factured	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vege- tables and prepa- rations	Dairy prod- ucts	Meats and prod- ucts	Hides and skins	Poultry prod- ucts	Lard and fat	Nuts and prepa- rations	Other	Total
-- Million dollars --																			
NEW ENGLAND																			
Government program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.9	---	---	1.5	1.0	---	1.1
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8
Government program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.7	1.4	2.0	1.5	---	---	1.5	1.0	---	9.9
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.2
New Hampshire	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.2
Government program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vermont	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rhode Island	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Connecticut	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	12.2	---	13.3	---	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	5.0	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	7.2	---	12.4	---	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York	4.7	---	2.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	1.9	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	2.8	---	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	9	---	1.1	---	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	4	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	5	---	1.0	---	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	6.6	---	9.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	2.7	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	3.9	---	8.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	89.6	---	395.9	---	391.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	36.5	---	24.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	53.1	---	371.0	---	391.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	23.6	---	42.7	---	65.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	9.6	---	2.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	14.0	---	40.0	---	65.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indiana	20.8	---	95.2	---	100.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	8.5	---	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	12.3	---	89.2	---	100.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Illinois	29.2	---	232.5	---	211.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	11.9	---	14.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	17.3	---	217.9	---	211.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan	15.1	---	13.7	---	11.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	6.1	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	9.0	---	12.8	---	11.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Continued--

Table 12.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by regions and States, and type of export, United States, fiscal year 1970--Continued

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat and flour	Rice, includ- ing paddy	Total feed grains 1/ linters	Cotton, includ- ing linters	Soybeans; Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cotton- seed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vege- tables and prepa- rations	Dairy prod- ucts	Meats and prod- ucts; exclud- ing poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry prod- ucts	Lard and tallow (edible)	Other	Total
-- Million dollars --																		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL--Con.: Wisconsin Government program Commercial	.9 .4 .5	---	11.8 --- 11.1	---	3.2 ---	.4 --- .2	---	-.9 --- .9	3.1 1.1 3.0	1.1 ---	5.2 5.2 5.2	18.1 12.6 5.5	5.3 ---	5.8 ---	---	.3 --- .3	8.2 1.4 7.8	6.5 15.8 55.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL Government program Commercial	466.1 189.6 276.5	.9 .4 .5	385.8 24.2 361.6	11.4 3.7 7.7	371.4 371.4	48.2 29.2 19.0	1.7 1.7	115.2 115.2	.5 1.1 .4	.4 ---	7.4 7.4	52.9 41.1 11.8	59.5 ---	62.5 62.3	3.2 3.2	89.5 3.8 85.7	170.9 28.5 142.4	1,863.4 320.8 1,542.6
Minnesota Government program Commercial	21.7 8.8 12.9	---	52.3 3.3 49.0	---	72.7 72.7	2.9 5.7 3.7	---	22.5 27.1 8.1	---	---	2.7 2.7	35.2 27.1 8.1	8.9 ---	8.2 8.2	1.3 1.3	12.5 12.0	25.3 4.4 20.9	275.6 49.8 225.8
Iowa Government program Commercial	.9 .4 .5	---	135.4 8.5 126.9	---	166.9 166.9	21.7 13.1 8.6	---	49.4 49.4	---	---	.2 .2	9.4 7.6 1.8	25.2 ---	18.2 1.1 18.1	.5 ---	30.7 3.0 29.4	46.3 3.0 43.3	504.8 34.0 470.8
Missouri Government program Commercial	19.8 8.0 11.8	.9 .4 .5	25.3 1.6 23.7	11.4 3.7 7.7	78.4 78.4	10.2 6.2 4.0	1.7 1.7	23.2 23.2	.5 1.1 .4	.4 ---	.3 .3	1.3 .9 .4	5.7 ---	7.0 7.0	1.1 1.1	9.3 8.9	19.8 2.0 17.8	216.3 23.3 193.0
North Dakota Government program Commercial	155.4 63.3 92.1	---	2.9 2.7 2.2	---	2.9 2.9	8.7 8.7	---	3.7 3.7	---	---	.7 .7	.1 ---	.4 ---	.8 ---	.1 ---	1.0 1.0	17.9 6.2 11.7	195.0 69.9 125.1
South Dakota Government program Commercial	33.0 13.4 19.6	---	18.0 1.1 16.9	---	6.0 6.0	4.3 4.3	---	3.2 3.2	---	---	---	2.7 2.2 .5	3.6 ---	3.0 3.0	.1 ---	4.7 4.5	8.0 1.7 6.3	87.4 19.1 68.3
Nebraska Government program Commercial	51.7 21.0 30.7	---	100.4 6.3 94.1	---	25.7 25.7	3.3 2.0 1.3	---	7.6 7.6	---	---	.3 .3	2.4 1.9 .5	10.8 1.4 ---	18.1 1.1 18.0	.1 ---	22.2 1.0 21.2	26.8 3.2 21.6	270.3 35.5 234.8
Kansas Government program Commercial	183.6 74.7 108.9	---	51.5 3.2 48.3	---	18.8 18.8	2.4 1.5 .9	---	5.6 5.6	---	---	.3 .3	1.8 1.4 .4	4.9 ---	7.2 7.2	---	9.1 8.7	28.8 8.0 20.8	314.0 89.2 224.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC Government program Commercial	17.0 7.0 10.0	---	55.3 3.5 51.8	20.7 6.7 14.0	78.6 78.6	10.2 6.2 4.0	3.1 3.1	23.3 23.3	459.1 11.7 447.4	76.3 ---	26.5 26.5	1.0 .9 .1	9.0 ---	6.4 6.4	21.9 21.9	9.8 9.4	83.0 3.5 79.5	904.6 39.9 864.7
Delaware Government program Commercial	.9 .4 .5	---	4.4 4.1 4.1	---	4.5 4.5	.6 .4 .2	---	1.3 1.3	---	---	.8 .8	---	2.6 .6	2.5 .5	2.5 2.5	2.8 1.2 1.6	1.7 1.1 1.6	18.6 1.2 17.4
Maryland Government program Commercial	2.8 1.2 1.6	---	10.0 .6 9.4	---	6.5 6.5	.8 .5 .3	---	1.9 1.9	9.4 3.3 9.1	.3 ---	1.4 1.4	.3 ---	3.2 ---	3.2 ---	3.2 ---	3.2 ---	3.7 3.3 3.4	40.3 3.2 37.1
Virginia Government program Commercial	3.8 1.5 2.3	---	4.9 .3 4.6	.1 ---	8.6 8.6	1.1 .7 .4	---	2.6 2.6	47.8 1.4 46.4	.6 ---	1.3 1.3	.7 .6 .1	2.9 ---	1.0 1.0	1.4 1.4	2.4 2.3	8.1 5.0 7.7	87.6 5.0 82.6
West Virginia Government program Commercial	---	---	.2 ---	---	---	---	---	---	.4 ---	.4 ---	.1 ---	---	.2 ---	.3 ---	.3 ---	.4 ---	.3 ---	2.6 ---
North Carolina Government program Commercial	4.8 1.9 2.9	---	19.9 1.3 18.6	3.5 1.1 2.4	23.2 23.2	3.0 1.8 1.2	.5 ---	6.9 6.9	293.6 7.3 286.3	.9 ---	2.6 2.6	---	1.6 ---	.8 ---	5.8 5.8	1.6 1.5	37.2 14.8 35.9	406.4 14.8 391.6
South Carolina Government program Commercial	1.9 .8 1.1	---	3.8 .2 3.6	7.2 2.4 4.8	20.7 20.7	2.7 1.6 1.1	1.1 ---	6.1 ---	57.4 1.4 56.0	2.5 ---	1.3 1.3	---	.6 ---	.5 ---	.6 ---	.5 ---	10.8 7.0 10.2	117.8 7.0 110.8

Continued--

Table 12.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by regions and States, and type of export, United States, fiscal year 1970--Continued

Region, State, and type of export	-- Million dollars --																			
	Wheat and flour	Rice, inclu- ing paddy	Total feed grains 1/ liners	Cotton, inclu- ing linters	Soybeans: Flaxseed, oil	Soybean oil	Cotton- seed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vege- tables and prepa- rations	Dairy prod- ucts	Meats and prod- ucts, exclud- ing poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry and pro- ducts	Lard and fat	Nuts and prepa- rations	Other	Total	
SOUTH ATLANTIC--Con.:																				
Georgia	1.9	---	9.3	9.6	10.7	---	1.4	1.5	3.2	40.6	1.4	1.2	---	1.9	1.4	7.5	2.1	2.3	9.7	105.7
Government program	.8	---	.6	3.1	---	---	.8	---	---	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---	.6	7.0
Commercial	1.1	---	8.7	6.5	10.7	---	.6	1.5	3.2	39.6	1.4	1.2	---	1.9	1.4	7.5	2.0	2.3	9.1	98.7
Florida	.9	---	2.8	.3	4.4	---	.6	---	1.3	9.9	70.2	17.8	---	1.2	1.9	.6	2.0	.2	11.5	125.6
Government program	.4	---	.2	.1	---	---	.4	---	---	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---	.2	1.7
Commercial	.5	---	2.6	.2	4.4	---	.2	---	1.3	9.6	70.2	17.8	---	1.2	1.9	.6	1.9	.2	11.3	123.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																				
Alabama	11.3	8.9	18.6	77.7	102.7	---	13.4	11.9	30.5	61.7	.3	1.9	1.8	7.9	6.6	10.4	9.4	.9	37.9	413.8
Government program	4.6	3.8	1.2	25.6	---	---	8.1	---	5.7	---	---	1.4	---	---	---	---	.5	---	4.9	55.8
Commercial	6.7	5.1	17.4	52.1	102.7	---	5.3	11.9	30.5	56.0	.3	1.9	.4	7.9	6.6	10.4	8.9	.9	33.0	358.0
Kentucky	3.7	---	11.6	.2	13.0	---	1.7	---	3.8	45.0	---	.2	.1	1.7	1.1	---	1.8	---	8.5	92.4
Government program	1.5	---	.7	.1	---	---	1.0	---	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---	.7	8.5
Commercial	2.2	---	10.9	.1	13.0	---	.7	---	3.8	40.6	---	.2	.1	1.7	1.1	---	1.7	---	7.8	83.9
Tennessee	4.7	---	3.9	14.9	27.4	---	3.6	2.3	8.1	16.3	---	.5	1.5	3.5	2.8	.8	4.2	---	9.5	104.0
Government program	1.9	---	.3	4.9	---	---	2.2	---	1.3	---	---	1.2	---	---	---	---	.2	---	1.2	13.2
Commercial	2.8	---	3.6	10.0	27.4	---	1.4	2.3	8.1	15.0	---	.3	3.5	3.5	2.8	.8	4.0	---	8.3	90.8
Alabama	.9	---	2.3	16.3	14.1	---	1.8	2.5	4.2	.4	.3	.8	---	1.2	1.1	6.0	1.5	.8	5.5	59.7
Government program	.4	---	.1	5.4	---	---	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---	.7	7.8
Commercial	.5	---	2.2	10.9	14.1	---	.7	2.5	4.2	.4	.3	.8	---	1.2	1.1	6.0	1.4	.8	4.8	51.9
Mississippi	2.0	8.9	.8	46.3	48.2	---	6.3	7.1	14.4	---	---	.4	.2	1.5	1.6	3.6	1.9	.1	14.4	157.7
Government program	.8	3.8	.1	15.2	---	---	3.8	---	---	---	---	.2	---	---	---	---	.1	---	2.3	26.3
Commercial	1.2	5.1	.7	31.1	48.2	---	2.5	7.1	14.4	---	---	.4	---	1.5	1.6	3.6	1.8	.1	12.1	131.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																				
Arkansas	119.4	236.5	86.6	168.1	122.8	.6	15.9	25.9	37.0	---	8.2	11.7	1.4	10.6	18.2	11.8	19.2	1.7	90.4	986.0
Government program	48.7	101.1	5.4	55.4	---	---	9.5	---	---	---	---	1.2	---	---	---	---	.8	---	21.5	243.6
Commercial	70.7	135.4	81.2	112.7	122.8	.6	6.4	25.9	37.0	---	8.2	11.7	.2	10.6	18.2	11.8	18.4	1.7	68.9	742.4
Louisiana	5.6	87.1	.7	39.7	83.0	---	10.8	6.1	24.7	---	.5	.5	---	.7	.8	7.3	1.0	.1	27.1	295.7
Government program	2.3	37.1	---	13.1	---	---	6.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.7	---	5.7	64.7
Commercial	3.3	50.0	.7	26.6	83.0	---	4.3	6.1	24.7	---	.5	.5	---	.7	.8	7.3	1.0	.1	21.4	231.0
Oklahoma	.9	73.2	.6	16.9	29.2	---	3.8	2.6	8.7	---	.1	.4	.1	.6	.9	.8	.7	.4	14.1	154.0
Government program	.4	31.4	---	5.6	---	---	2.3	---	---	---	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.8	43.6
Commercial	.5	41.8	.6	11.3	29.2	---	1.5	2.6	8.7	---	.1	.4	---	.6	.9	.8	.7	.4	10.3	110.4
Oklahoma	71.5	---	5.6	10.1	3.3	---	.4	1.6	1.0	---	.1	.3	.9	2.0	3.1	.2	3.6	.4	10.6	114.7
Government program	29.1	---	.4	3.3	---	---	.2	---	---	---	---	.8	---	---	---	.2	---	---	3.4	37.4
Commercial	42.4	---	5.2	6.8	3.3	---	.2	1.6	1.0	---	.1	.3	.1	2.0	3.1	.2	3.4	.4	7.2	77.3
Texas	41.4	76.2	79.7	101.4	7.3	.6	.9	15.6	2.6	---	7.5	10.5	.4	7.3	13.4	3.5	13.9	.8	38.6	421.6
Government program	16.9	32.6	5.0	33.4	---	---	.5	---	---	---	---	.3	---	---	---	---	.6	---	8.6	97.9
Commercial	24.5	43.6	74.7	68.0	7.3	.6	.4	15.6	2.6	---	7.5	10.5	.1	7.3	13.4	3.5	13.3	.8	30.0	323.7
MOUNTAIN:																				
Montana	140.5	---	20.0	28.4	---	.1	---	4.4	---	---	12.2	31.6	3.6	8.7	15.3	.5	17.9	.1	28.6	311.9
Government program	57.2	---	1.3	9.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	2.8	---	---	.9	---	---	7.0	78.6
Commercial	83.3	---	18.7	19.1	---	.1	---	4.4	---	---	12.2	31.5	.8	8.7	15.3	.5	17.0	.1	21.6	233.3
Idaho	67.8	---	1.6	---	---	.1	---	---	---	---	.6	---	---	.7	.9	---	1.1	---	7.4	80.2
Government program	27.6	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2	---	2.8	30.6
Commercial	40.2	---	1.5	---	---	.1	---	---	---	---	.6	---	---	.7	.9	---	1.0	---	4.6	49.6
Wyoming	32.1	---	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	16.8	2.7	.9	1.7	---	2.0	---	5.9	64.2
Government program	13.0	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	---	.1	---	1.5	16.9
Commercial	19.1	---	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	16.7	.6	.9	1.7	---	1.9	---	4.4	47.3
Wyoming	2.9	---	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	---	.2	.2	---	.1	---	.5	5.2
Government program	1.2	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	1.3
Commercial	1.7	---	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	---	.2	.2	---	.1	---	.4	3.9

Continued--

Table 12.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by regions and States, and type of export, United States, fiscal year 1970--Continued

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat and flour	Rice, includ- ing paddy	Total feed grains 1/	Cotton, includ- ing linters	Soybeans: Flaxseed, oil	Cotton- seed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vege- tables and prepa- rations	Dairy prod- ucts	Meats and prod- ucts, exclud- ing poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry prod- ucts	Lard and fat	Nuts and prepa- rations	Other	Total
-- Million dollars --																		
MOUNTAIN--Con.:																		
Colorado	27.3	---	8.2	---	---	---	---	---	.1	5.9	---	4.3	7.5	.2	9.1	---	6.3	68.9
Government program	11.1	.5	7.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.9	---	4.3	7.5	.2	8.7	---	1.2	13.2
Commercial	16.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.1	55.7
New Mexico	2.9	---	3.9	5.8	---	---	---	---	---	.9	---	.7	1.5	---	1.6	.1	1.8	20.1
Government program	1.2	.3	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	.9	---	.7	1.5	---	1.1	---	3.8	3.8
Commercial	1.7	---	3.6	3.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	16.3
Arizona	2.8	---	4.8	22.5	---	3.5	---	---	10.8	6.0	---	1.1	2.2	---	2.5	---	5.7	61.9
Government program	1.2	.3	7.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.9	9.9
Commercial	1.6	---	4.5	15.1	---	3.5	---	---	10.8	6.0	---	1.1	2.2	---	2.4	---	4.8	52.0
Utah	3.8	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	.3	.4	.9	.7	1.2	.3	1.4	---	.9	10.0
Government program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.5
Commercial	2.3	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	.3	.4	.2	.7	1.2	.3	1.3	---	.7	7.5
Nevada	.9	---	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.4
Government program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.4
Commercial	.5	---	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
PACIFIC	85.5	75.4	19.8	46.1	---	7.1	.1	---	226.0	83.4	6.8	10.3	17.5	3.6	20.8	54.0	66.3	722.7
Government program	34.8	32.2	1.2	15.2	---	---	---	---	---	.2	5.6	---	---	---	---	---	8.6	98.7
Commercial	50.7	43.2	18.6	30.9	---	7.1	.1	---	226.0	83.2	1.2	10.3	17.5	3.6	19.9	54.0	57.7	624.0
Washington	59.3	---	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	8.7	18.7	1.0	1.8	2.6	.4	3.3	---	9.8	107.0
Government program	24.1	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.8	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	27.6
Commercial	35.2	---	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	8.7	18.6	.2	1.8	2.6	.4	3.2	---	7.4	79.4
Oregon	---	---	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.9	---	.9	1.6	.4	1.9	.7	3.8	41.5
Government program	7.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.7	8.4
Commercial	11.2	---	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.9	---	.9	1.6	.4	1.8	.7	3.1	33.1
California	7.4	75.4	17.7	46.1	---	7.1	.1	---	194.8	58.5	5.8	7.4	13.0	2.8	15.3	53.2	51.0	555.6
Government program	3.1	32.2	1.1	15.2	---	---	---	---	---	.1	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	5.5	62.7
Commercial	4.3	43.2	16.6	30.9	---	7.1	.1	---	194.8	58.4	1.0	7.4	13.0	2.8	14.7	53.2	45.5	492.9
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.3	---	.2	.3	---	.3	---	.1	1.7
Government program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.6
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED STATES	941.6	321.7	995.3	352.4	1,069.0	16.6	138.7	322.6	539.6	209.0	108.9	140.0	157.3	55.5	213.1	60.1	609.5	6,646.3
Government program	383.4	137.5	62.6	115.9	---	---	83.7	---	---	.4	82.3	---	---	---	---	---	86.5	980.1
Commercial	558.2	184.2	932.7	236.5	1,069.0	16.6	55.0	322.6	521.2	208.6	26.6	140.0	157.1	55.5	203.9	60.1	523.0	5,666.2

1/ Includes corn, sorghum grains, barley, and oats.

2/ Includes Maryland.

3/ Included with Delaware.

by the West North Central Region.

The West North Central Region supplied about one-half of the Nation's wheat and flour and dairy products, nearly all of the flaxseed, two-fifths of the other livestock products, and slightly over a third of the feed grains, soybeans, protein meal, and soybean oil. It supplied roughly 8 percent of all other farm products exported during 1969/70.

East North Central Region.--The East North Central Region accounted for \$1,324 million in agricultural exports, of which \$1,200 million was commercial sales for dollars and \$124 million was exports under Government-financed programs. Illinois, the Nation's leading exporter, contributed about half of the region's exports, by value. Indiana and Ohio were followed by Michigan and Wisconsin. While Illinois dominated the region in exports of soybean oil, wheat and flour, protein meal, meats, and lard and tallow, its exports were centered in feed grains and soybeans. Illinois' exports of feed grains and soybeans accounted for slightly over two-thirds of the State's agricultural exports and about one-fourth of the 5-State total. Feed grains, soybeans, protein meal, and wheat were the principal exports for Indiana. Michigan led the region in exports of fruits and vegetables. In addition to exports of hides and skins and lard and tallow, Wisconsin accounted for two-thirds of the dairy products exported by the East North Central Region.

East North Central Region generated some 20 percent of the Nation's farm products exported in 1969/70. It supplied over a third of U.S. exports of feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil, and protein meal as well as one-fourth of the dairy products.

West South Central Region.--Agricultural exports attributable to the West South Central Region were valued at \$986 million in 1969/70. Commercial sales for dollars amounted to \$742 million and exports under Government-financed programs totaled \$244 million. This 4-State region was led by Texas with agricultural exports totaling \$422 million or 43 percent of the region's total outflow. Arkansas, the region's second largest exporter, was followed by Louisiana and Oklahoma. Wheat and flour, rice, feed grains, and cotton accounted for 71 percent of Texas' export share and nearly two-thirds of the region's total agricultural exports. Arkansas furnished rice, soybeans, cotton, protein meal, soybean oil, and poultry. Rice and soybeans accounted for two-thirds of Louisiana's export share, with the balance primarily composed of cotton and protein meal. Oklahoma's principal exports were wheat and flour, and cotton.

The West South Central Region provided 15 percent of the Nation's agricultural exports in 1969/70. The region furnished 74 percent of the rice and roughly half of the cotton and cottonseed oil exported.

Other Regions.--Agricultural exports attributable to the remaining regions were valued at \$2,473 million or 37 percent of total farm products exported in 1969/70. These regions are the South Atlantic Region (14 percent of farm product exports), Pacific (11 percent), East South Central (6 percent), Mountain (5 percent), Middle Atlantic (2 percent), and New England (less than 1 percent). Individually, these regions accounted for relatively small shares of total agricultural exports. On an aggregate basis, however, they were the major source of many farm product exports. In 1969/70, they supplied nearly all of the tobacco (99 percent), nuts (97 percent), and fruits (95 percent). In addition, they provided two-thirds of the poultry products and vegetables, and about one-half of the cotton and cottonseed oil.

The South Atlantic Region, with exports valued at \$905 million, was the source of 85 percent of the Nation's tobacco exports, 40 percent of the poultry products, 22 percent of the fruits, and 13 percent of the vegetables. The Pacific Region, with \$723 million in farm commodity exports, provided 90 percent of the edible nuts, two-thirds of the fruits, two-fifths of the vegetables, one-fourth of the rice, and 13 percent

of the cotton and cottonseed oil. It also furnished substantial amounts of hides and skins, and lard and tallow.

The East South Central Region, with exports valued at \$414 million, furnished about one-fifth of the cotton and poultry products, 11 percent of the tobacco, and 10 percent of the soybeans and soybean products exported. The region also supplied meats, hides and skins, and vegetables.

The Mountain Region, with exports of \$312 million, supplied 15 percent of the Nation's exports of wheat and vegetables. The region also shared in exports of cotton, fruits, and livestock products.

The Middle Atlantic Region's exports were valued at \$108 million. The region furnished 11 percent of the Nation's exports of dairy products; about 5 percent of the lard and tallow, meats, and hides and skins; and relatively small quantities of wheat and flour, feed grains, and tobacco.

New England's exports valued at \$12 million, included tobacco, fruits and vegetables, and dairy and poultry products (fig. 6).

Determination of Export Shares

Identifying and reporting agricultural exports for the individual States by specific commodities is complex. However, a rough indication of the share of each of the States in the foreign market can be derived from their contribution to the Nation's output. Regardless of which State produces the actual commodities moving into the export market, producers in all States benefit from a market greatly enlarged by foreign purchases. The estimated export shares attributable to individual States for the 18 commodities and commodity groups listed in table 11 reflect shipments by commodity and by commodity grade and type based on information obtained from commodity specialists, trade associations, transportation agencies, and exporters.

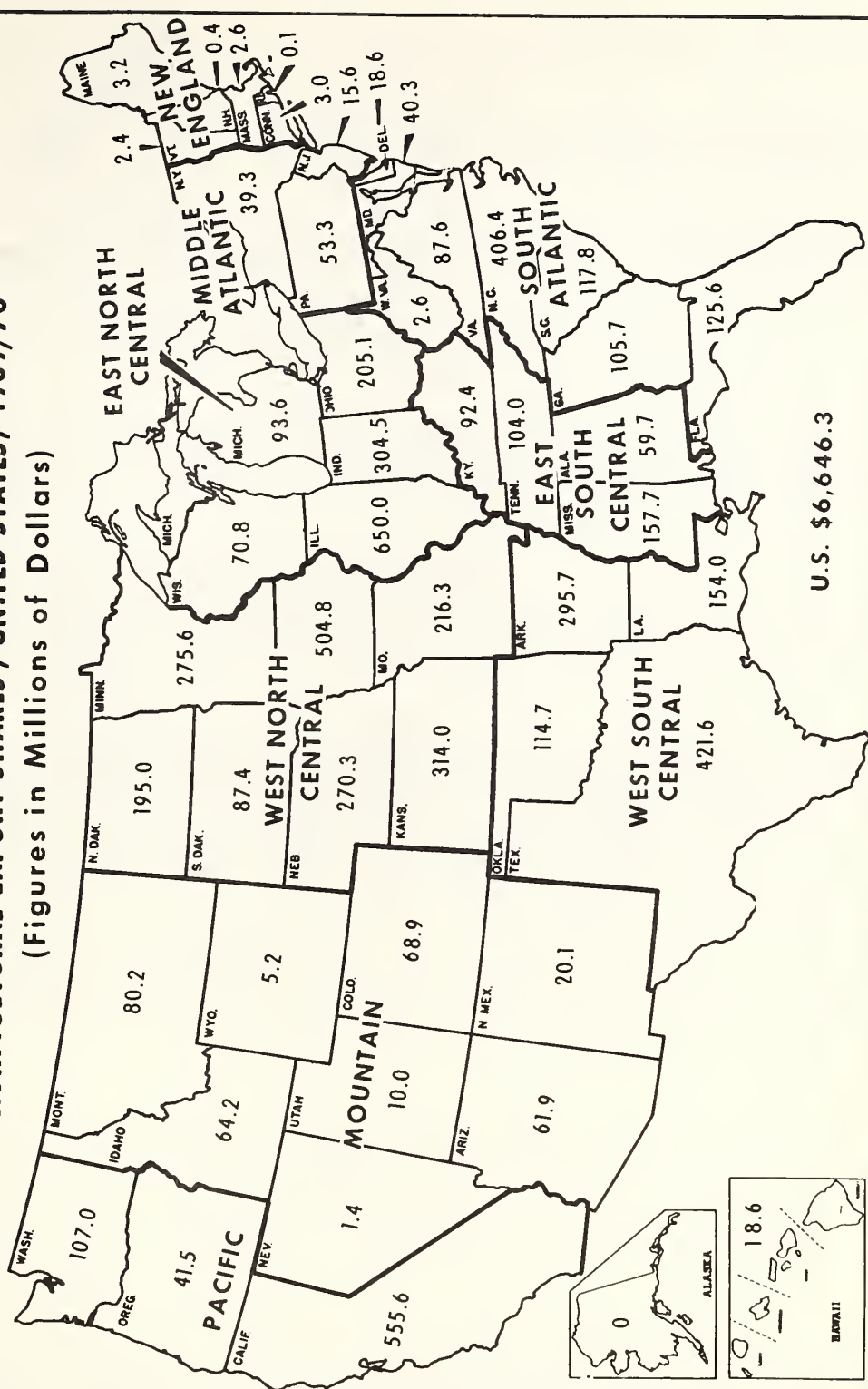
The following is a review of some of the major procedures and premises on which the estimated export shares were based:

(1) From the U.S. agricultural export list of 577 items in the U.S. Bureau of the Census classification of exports, 18 major commodities and commodity groups were selected for the export shares by States shown in table 11. These commodity groups accounted for 91 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in 1969/70. The remainder, mainly miscellaneous animal or vegetable products that could not be specified in the major groups, was designated as other agricultural commodities.

(2) Available production and sales data for each commodity by States for 1969, as compiled by USDA, were used as the basis for allocating total U.S. agricultural exports by States. In general, the procedure involved (a) dividing the 1969/70 value of U.S. exports of a commodity by the 1969 units of U.S. production or sales from farms and (b) multiplying the value of exports per unit of production or sales by the units of production or sales in each State.

(3) Wheat and flour exports were distributed by specific wheat classes and tobacco by major individual types. Exports of soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and linseed meal were allocated among the States according to the production of soybeans, cottonseed, and flaxseed. Export shares of the 3 types of meal were combined for each State to determine the export shares for protein meal. Similarly, State export shares were determined separately for nonfat dry milk, evaporated and condensed milk, cheese, creamery butter, and other dairy products. These shares were aggregated by States to derive export shares of dairy products. Meat export shares were based on cattle, calf, and hog slaughter by States. Likewise, State apportionment of hide and skin exports

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES, UNITED STATES, 1969/70 (Figures in Millions of Dollars)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 5762-70 (9)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 6

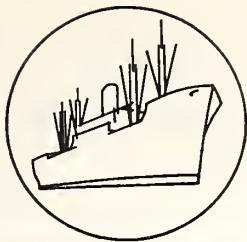
was based on cattle and calf slaughter, while cattle, calf, and hog slaughter formed the basis for allocating tallow and lard exports. Poultry exports were attributed to the States according to aggregate commercial broiler and turkey production.

(4) Feed grains, fruits, and vegetables were distributed among the States according to volume of sales instead of production. The use of production data instead of quantity sold in allocating feed grains would have included in the allocation factor feed grains that were actually retained for use on the farm. Since the proportion of feed grain sales exported differed for each of the four grain sales included -- corn, sorghum grain, barley, and oats -- State export shares were determined for each type of grain and the four shares for each State were aggregated to obtain export shares for feed grains. Similarly, sales data for fruits and vegetables were used to derive their export shares. For fruits and vegetables, export shares were computed separately for fresh market sales and sales for processing.

(5) The ratio of government-financed program exports to total exports for individual commodity groups was retained in the State-by-State allocation. The relative importance of Government programs in national export statistics was assumed to be the same for specific commodities for individual States.

(6) Valuation of exports is based on the official valuation of U.S. exports rather than the domestic price. This procedure more accurately reflects the regional and State stakes in the Nation's export market. The export value of U.S. agricultural exports is the value at the port of exportation. It is based upon the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port.

(7) U.S. agricultural exports, listed according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census export classification, include mainly unprocessed agricultural commodities. But they also include some processed and semiprocessed agricultural products. The principal unprocessed commodities are wheat, rice, cotton, flaxseed, feed grains, tobacco, and soybeans. These products accounted for 62 percent of U.S. agricultural exports in 1969/70. The processed and semiprocessed items include animal products, (dairy products, meats, hides and skins, poultry, and lard and tallow), processed fruits and vegetables, and such products as flour, protein meal, and vegetable oils.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AS SHARE OF PRODUCTION

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities in fiscal year 1970, at \$6,646 million, were equivalent to 14 percent of cash receipts from farm marketings in 1969. Three-fifths of total cash receipts were from animals and animal products, but foreign sales of these items equaled only 12 percent of total farm exports. On the other hand, crops contributed 40 percent of cash receipts but accounted for 88 percent of our farm exports. The value of livestock and livestock product exports equaled nearly 3 percent of total cash receipts from these products. In contrast, exports of crop products accounted for 31 percent of cash receipts from farm crops (table 14).

Dry edible peas continued to lead the field in percentage of production exported. However, their exports in 1969/70 -- equal to 79 percent of production -- trailed fiscal 1969's level of 84 percent (table 15) as production was up nearly one-third while export volume gained 22 percent.

Rice exports as a share of production were up 10 points to 58 percent in 1969/70 as U.S. rice exports rose 6 percent while production in 1969 tumbled 12 percent from year-earlier levels. Exports of wheat (including grain equivalent of flour) accounted for 41 percent of production, up significantly from the previous year's 34 percent. Wheat and flour exports were up 12 percent but wheat production dropped 7 percent.

Soybeans (including bean equivalent of soybean meal) shipped to foreign markets in 1969/70 were half of our domestic production in 1969, up sharply from the 38-percent share recorded in 1968/69. In boosting its exports by more than 35 percent, the United States had to dip heavily into its carryover stocks to meet domestic and global demand since its soybean production was up only about 1 percent. The share of flaxseed production fell to 16 percent from 36 percent as production increased one-third while exports dropped two-fifths.

Of the feed grains, sorghums had the highest percentage of production exported in 1969/70. The sorghum grain share moved up 2 points to 16 percent as shipments gained 12 percent against a production increase of only 0.5 percent. The corn export share -- nearly 13.5 percent of production -- was approximately 2 points above fiscal 1969's 11.5 percent. Corn production was up 4 percent but foreign sales gained nearly 22 percent. Foreign markets in 1969/70 took 4 percent of our 1969 barley production, compared with 3 percent a year earlier. Exports gained more than one-third despite a decline in barley production of around 1-2 percent.

In 1969/70, cotton exports, as a share of production, reached 29 percent -- 3 points above a year earlier, but still sharply lower than the 55-percent share recorded in 1967/68. Cotton shipments were only slightly higher (2 percent) but production fell 8 percent, compared with year-earlier levels. Tobacco exports leveled off as production rose about 5 percent, lowering the export share to 36 percent from 1968/69's 38 percent. The exported share of U.S. hops declined to 30 percent in 1969/70 from 39 percent the previous year. Exports of hops decreased 27 percent but production declined only 4 percent. The

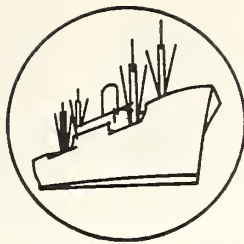
Table 14.--U.S. agricultural exports of specified commodities as share of cash receipts
from farm marketings, fiscal year 1970 1/

Commodity	Cash receipts from farm marketings		Exports		Exports as share of cash receipts
	1969		1969/70		
	1,000 dollars	Percent of total	1,000 dollars	Percent of total	
All commodities	47,229,159	100.0	6,646,317	100.0	14.1
Livestock	28,438,764	60.2	773,018	11.6	2.7
Meat animals	17,521,448	37.0	2/538,630	8.1	3.1
Dairy products	6,172,095	13.1	108,934	1.6	1.8
Poultry and eggs	4,423,076	9.4	76,007	1.2	1.7
Misc. livestock	322,145	.7	49,447	.7	15.3
Crops	18,790,395	39.8	5,873,299	88.4	31.3
Wheat	1,589,029	3.4	3/965,471	14.5	60.8
Rice	442,240	.9	321,714	4.8	72.7
Corn	2,713,616	5.8	4/891,313	13.5	32.8
Sorghum grains	628,883	1.3	149,685	2.3	23.8
Barley	247,291	.5	5/13,417	.2	5.4
Oats	210,876	.5	6/5,503	.1	2.6
Cotton	1,058,855	2.2	7/352,398	5.3	8/33.3
Tobacco	1,296,162	2.8	539,596	8.1	41.6
Soybeans	2,497,985	5.3	9/1,516,888	22.8	60.7
Flaxseed	87,806	.2	16,610	.3	18.9
Vegetables	2,781,324	5.9	209,033	3.1	7.5
Fruits	2,008,392	4.2	341,301	5.1	17.0
Tree nuts	197,867	.4	60,080	.9	30.4
Other crops	3,030,069	6.4	490,290	7.4	16.2

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes meats and preparations, hides and skins, animal fats and oils, sausage casings, and live cattle. 3/ Includes wheat products. 4/ Includes corn products (cornmeal, grits and hominy, cornstarch, and corn byproduct feeds). 5/ Includes malt and flour. 6/ Includes oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats. 7/ Includes cotton and linters. 8/ Cotton receipts include cotton lint and cottonseed; cotton and linters exports equal 39.7 percent of receipts from cotton lint. 9/ Includes soybean meal and oil.

share of U.S. almond production exported nearly doubled to 23 percent in 1969/70 as almond production increased nearly two-thirds while exports more than tripled.

For other items the share of production exported declined slightly for nonfat dry milk, whole dry milk, and tallow; remained unchanged for raisins and variety meats; and rose moderately for hides and skins, prunes, lard, dried edible beans, and lemons.



International Price Highlights

SELECTED PRICE SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

August international trade was characterized by increases in grain prices (table 16). The notable exception was the price of Argentine wheat, c.i.f. U.K., which declined for the second month to \$69.39 a metric ton. This was still above the \$68.21 to \$68.97 price range recorded for such wheat from January through May. But the August price decline may have occurred before traders learned that Argentina's first official estimate of its wheat area planted for the harvest beginning in December is only 4.740 million hectares, about one-fourth below 1969/70 and the previous 5-year average. Unless last year's yields will be repeated -- the highest in 5 years -- the 1970/71 crop will be even more reduced than the area planted.

Canadian wheat prices, both in store Fort William-Port Arthur and c.i.f. U.K., remained virtually unchanged; but due to an increase in the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar, the in-store Fort William-Port Arthur price rose 1 percent to U.S. \$62.17.

All other grain prices rose much more. The seller's price of U.S. No. 1 Hard Winter wheat, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports, rose to \$1.60 a bushel (\$58.79 a metric ton), 5 percent above July and 2 percent above a year earlier. The export payment rate was raised by 5 cents a bushel, to 13 cents, to keep U.S. wheat exporters competitive. But the buyer's price was also up 3 cents a bushel or 2 percent. At \$1.47 (\$53.92 a ton) that price was the highest since September 1969 but still 4 percent below a year earlier. U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter wheat, c.i.f. U.K., posted a 6-percent gain to \$74.50. Australian wheat, c.i.f., was selling at \$67.91 a ton, a 3-percent increase over July and 18 percent above a year earlier.

U.S. No. 3 yellow corn, c.i.f. U.K., was quoted at \$73.89 a ton in August, up 5 percent from July and 18 percent from a year earlier. Such corn was quoted at \$76.18 in Rotterdam, 8 percent higher than in July. Similarly, Argentine corn posted a 7-percent increase from July to August in Rotterdam. The price of such corn, c.i.f. U.K., was 2 percent above a month earlier and 6 percent above a year earlier. The steeper increase in the price of U.S. corn, c.i.f. U.K., resulted in a smaller premium of Argentine over U.S. corn, \$2.29 a ton in August (compared to \$4.21 in July). Similarly, the corresponding Rotterdam premium was \$2.75 in August. Sorghum grain, c.i.f. U.K., was quoted at \$62.99 a ton, reflecting a 6-percent increase from July and a 3-percent increase from a year earlier.

The rise in feed grain prices may have been brought about by the uncertain fate of the U.S. corn crop. The ultimate extent of the damage caused by the Southern leaf blight cannot be assessed until the corn crop has been harvested. As of September 23, the U.S. corn crop was forecast at 4,185 million bushels, 9 percent less than the 1969 crop and also 9 percent less than the August estimate which had been made before the Southern leaf blight damage became widespread. The September 23 yield estimate of 72.2 bushels an acre is 14 percent below the record 83.9 bushels for the 1969 crop.

Table 16.--Selected price series of international significance

Year and month	Wheat, Canada, No. 1 Northern, in store		Wheat, U.S. No. 1, Hard Winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports 1/		Wheat, U.S. No. 2, Hard Winter, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment	
	Can. \$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.
1969						
August	1.86	63.18	1.53	56.22	1.43	52.54
September	1.84	62.40	1.50	55.02	1.51	55.48
October	1.83	62.20	1.42	52.17	1.54	56.59
November	1.83	62.20	1.42	52.18	1.57	57.69
December	1.82	61.86	1.42	52.18	1.59	58.42
1970						
January	1.82	61.86	1.42	52.18	1.60	58.79
February	1.82	61.86	1.42	52.18	1.59	58.42
March	1.82	61.86	1.42	52.18	1.58	58.06
April	1.80	61.18	1.41	51.81	1.60	58.79
May	1.80	61.18	1.43	52.54	1.56	57.32
June	1.74	61.63	1.43	52.54	1.49	54.75
July	1.73	61.62	1.44	52.91	1.52	55.85
August	1.73	62.17	1.47	53.92	1.60	58.79
	Wheat, Northern Manitoba No. 2, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Wheat, Argentine, Up-River, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Wheat, Australian, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment	
	E/l.t.	\$/m.t.	E/l.t.	\$/m.t.	E/l.t.	\$/m.t.
1969						
August	32.03	75.66	---	---	30.44	71.90
September	31.81	75.14	---	---	31.54	74.50
October	32.05	75.70	---	---	---	---
November	32.73	77.32	---	---	26.62	62.89
December	31.76	75.03	---	---	26.41	62.39
1970						
January	31.48	74.36	28.90	68.26	26.69	63.04
February	33.27	78.58	29.20	68.97	27.75	65.55
March	33.50	79.13	29.03	68.57	27.25	64.37
April	33.15	78.30	28.88	68.21	26.50	62.60
May	33.20	78.43	28.88	68.21	26.50	62.60
June	33.54	79.22	31.98	75.53	27.70	65.43
July	33.30	78.65	30.12	71.16	28.00	66.14
August	33.28	78.61	29.38	69.39	28.75	67.91
	Wheat, U.S. No. 3, yellow, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Wheat, Argentine, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Wheat, U.S. No. 2, Hard Winter, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment	
	E/l.t.	\$/m.t.	E/l.t.	\$/m.t.	E/l.t.	\$/m.t.
1969						
August	26.42	62.41	26.42	62.41	26.42	62.41
September	26.00	61.42	26.00	61.42	26.00	61.42
October	25.25	62.00	25.25	62.00	25.25	62.00
November	26.19	61.86	26.19	61.86	26.19	61.86
December	25.82	61.00	25.82	61.00	25.82	61.00
1970						
January	26.73	63.15	26.73	63.15	26.73	63.15
February	27.16	64.15	27.16	64.15	27.16	64.15
March	27.22	64.29	27.22	64.29	27.22	64.29
April	28.56	65.08	28.56	65.08	28.56	65.08
May	28.66	67.67	28.66	67.67	28.66	67.67
June	29.55	69.80	29.55	69.80	29.55	69.80
July	29.72	70.20	29.72	70.20	29.72	70.20
August	31.28	73.89	31.28	73.89	31.28	73.89

Continued--

Table 16.--Selected price series of international significance--Continued

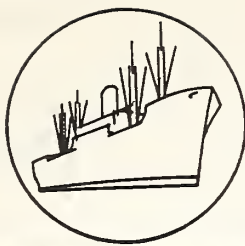
Year and month	Sorghum grain, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment	Rice, Thailand, White, 5% broken f.o.b. Bangkok	Soybeans, U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment	Cotton, American, Memphis Territory, strict middling 1-1/16" c.i.f. Liverpool
	<u>£/l.t.</u>	<u>£/l.t.</u>	<u>£/l.t.</u>	<u>£/l.b.</u>
1969				
August	25.88	78.50	42.04	28.25
September	27.58	77.78	42.38	28.25
October	26.62	77.25	43.35	28.40
November	26.25	77.50	44.09	28.81
December	25.78	74.40	44.34	29.00
1970				
January	26.72	64.25	46.09	29.00
February	25.53	63.00	47.36	29.00
March	25.78	59.60	47.97	29.44
April	25.62	58.00	48.62	29.80
May	25.76	58.00	49.21	30.00
June	24.87	59.00	51.71	30.00
July	25.26	59.50	54.11	30.00
August	26.67	60.75	52.38	30.00

11/ Buyer's price equals seller's price plus cost of export certificate or minus export payment, except for rounding errors.

Z/ October 1969-August 1970, U.S./Argentine sorghums transshipped from Continental European ports; August-September 1969, Argentine granifero.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, FAO; The Public Ledger, London; Crain Market News, USDA, C&MS; Bangkok Board of Trade; and Cotton and General Economic Review, Liverpool.

The price of U.S. No. 2 soybeans, c.i.f. U.K. declined 3 percent. Soybean prices declined from July to August every year since 1966. However, at \$123.72, that price was still 25 percent above a year earlier. The export price of Thai rice rose 2 percent to \$145.80 a metric ton, the third successive monthly increase; but it was 23 percent below a year earlier and 27 percent below its longtime record in July 1969. The price of cotton, Memphis Territory, strict middling, 1-1/16 inches, c.i.f. Liverpool, remained unchanged at 30 cents a pound.



Export Fact Sheet

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1970

Exports of farm products advanced sharply in fiscal year 1970: Record commercial sales for dollars pushed total agricultural exports past the \$6.6 billion mark -- 16 percent above 1968/69 and the third best showing to date. Principal commodity advances came in soybeans and products and feed grains, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the overall gain. Other gains were noted for wheat, rice, fruits, vegetables, nuts, tobacco, hides and skins, lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, and variety meats.

Exports of farm products in 1969/70 were equivalent to more than 14 percent of the \$47.2 billion in cash receipts that U.S. farmers received from farm marketings in 1969.

The output of 1 out of every 5 harvested acres was exported: Sixty-one million acres of U.S. cropland were required to produce the commodities exported in fiscal year 1970. The foreign market provided an outlet for four-fifths of the production of dry edible peas; over three-fifths of the rice; half of the soybeans; two-fifths of the cattle hides and wheat; over a third of the tallow and tobacco; over a fourth of the cotton, raisins, hops, and prunes; a fifth of the dry edible beans, lemons, nonfat dry milk, dry whole milk, and almonds; about one-sixth of the lard, grain sorghums, and flaxseed; one-seventh of the corn; and a tenth of the variety meats.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products: In 1969/70, U.S. farmers supplied around one-fifth of the world's agricultural exports. More specifically, they provided over 90 percent of the soybeans; over two-fifths of the feed grains and wheat; over a third of the tobacco and cotton; and about one-fifth of the rice moving into international trade channels. U.S. farm products last fiscal year required financing, inland transportation, storage, and ocean transportation for nearly 60 million tons of cargo, enough to fill 1.1 million freight cars, or more than 4,000 cargo ships. In moving these exports, an average of 12 ships departed daily from U.S. ports.

Nearly nine-tenths of U.S. agricultural exports were commercial sales for dollars: Of the \$6.6 billion U.S. agricultural exports of 1969/70, a record \$5.7 were commercial sales for dollars, including barter for overseas procurement. The remaining exports were concessional sales.

The gain in agricultural exports in the last decade stemmed mainly from dollar sales: Since 1960, all of the \$2 billion gain in agricultural exports was commercial sales for dollars. Assisted shipments declined during the decade, especially the past 2 years. Exports under Government programs and commercial sales are shown in table 17.

U.S. agricultural products are promoted in major foreign markets: U.S. farm products are vigorously promoted in foreign markets through product demonstrations, trade fairs, trade centers, in-store promotions, and technical assistance. Around 60 U.S. trade associations in cooperation with more than 100 foreign trade groups work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to develop programs for virtually all agricultural commodities. The development program is going on in more than 70 countries.

Table 17.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value of commercial sales for dollars and Government programs, fiscal years 1951-70

Year ending June 30	Total exports	Commercial sales for dollars <u>1/</u>	Under Government programs <u>2/</u>
-- Million dollars --			
1951	3,411	2,215	1,196
1952	4,053	3,430	623
1953	2,819	2,369	450
1954	2,936	2,331	605
1955	3,144	2,309	835
1956	3,496	2,157	1,339
1957	4,728	2,809	1,919
1958	4,003	2,794	1,209
1959	3,719	2,492	1,227
1960	4,628	3,345	1,283
1961	4,946	3,443	1,503
1962	5,142	3,572	1,570
1963	5,078	3,612	1,466
1964	6,068	4,627	1,441
1965	6,097	4,499	1,598
1966	6,676	5,288	1,388
1967	6,771	5,463	1,308
1968	6,313	5,015	1,298
1969	5,741	4,697	1,044
1970	6,646	5,666	980

1/ Commercial sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) shipments under barter contracts for overseas procurement; (2) credits for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash or in kind.

2/ Sales for foreign currency, long-term credit sales, barter for strategic materials, and donations.

Japan took more than \$1 billion worth of agricultural products in 1969/70: U.S. exports to Japan reached \$1,089 million in 1969/70 -- the first time that such exports to a single country have surpassed the billion dollar level. U.S. exports to Japan in the past year leaped 30 percent, primarily because of substantial gains in grains and soybeans. The United States is Japan's largest supplier of agricultural products.

Nearly three-fourths of agricultural exports go to 15 countries: U.S. agricultural products go to over 150 countries. However, in 1969/70, 72 percent by value went to 15 countries (table 18). Top markets after transshipment adjustments were Japan, West Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. The top five country markets were all commercial. India was in sixth place with \$275 million, mostly shipments under food-for-peace programs. Italy, another dollar market, was seventh with \$229 million. In 1969/70, Canada and the Netherlands were the major transshipment points, forwarding farm commodities valued at \$238 million and \$145 million, respectively. Belgium and West Germany were other important transshipment points.

Table 18.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination,
fiscal year 1970

Country	Not adjusted for transshipments <u>1/</u>		Adjusted for transshipments <u>1/</u>	
	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
-- Million dollars --				
Japan	1	1,089	1	1,109
Canada	2	766	3	528
Netherlands	3	453	5	391
West Germany	4	431	2	538
United Kingdom	5	406	4	458
India	6	275	6	275
Italy	7	220	7	229
Republic of Korea	8	171	10	171
Spain	9	169	8	190
South Vietnam	10	165	11	165
France	11	140	12	160
Mexico	12	140	13	139
Belgium-Luxembourg	13	139	9	176
Indonesia	14	124	14	124
Republic of China	15	114	15	114
Other	---	1,845	---	1,879
Total	---	6,646	---	6,646

1/ Adjusted for transshipments through Canada and the Netherlands. Data unavailable for Belgium (Antwerp) and West Germany (Hamburg).

Exports by commodity, fiscal year 1970 (except where noted otherwise)

WHEAT

Exports of wheat and grain equivalent of products were 607 million bushels in 1969/70, valued at \$965 million -- 5 percent (value) above the 1968/69 level. About one-third moved under P.L. 480.

Exports were 42 percent of the 1969 U.S. production and about one-third of world wheat trade.

FEED GRAINS

Shipments of corn, barley, oats, grain sorghums, and their major products totaled 19.5 million metric tons -- 18 percent above 1968/69. Feed grains, including products, were valued at \$1,024 million; 4 percent (quantity) moved under Government programs.

Total feed grain exports were about 45 percent of world trade and about one-fifth of 1969 farm sales. By volume, other important grain exports and their shares of 1969 sales at the farm level were corn (25 percent), grain sorghums (20 percent), and barley (5 percent). Corn exports totaled 616 million bushels; sorghum grain exports 119 million bushels; barley, 15 million bushels; and oats, 1.6 million bushels.

SOYBEANS

Exports reached a record 405 million bushels, valued at \$1,069 million. Volume was 39 percent above the previous high in 1968/69, and value was up 36 percent.

All moved as commercial exports. Although included under price support programs, soybeans moved abroad without export payment.

Exports of soybeans, as such, were more than one-third (36 percent) of U.S. production, and with the soybean equivalent of meal, the exports were one-half of the 1969 production. U.S. exports accounted for 93 percent of world soybean (including oil) trade in calendar year 1969

COTTON

Cotton exports totaled 2.9 million bales (excluding linters), valued at \$347 million. Exports were slightly above 1968/69 in both value and quantity. Limited supply of U.S. cotton, increased competition from foreign producers, and greater use of synthetic fibers held down use of U.S. cotton in foreign markets.

Exports were equivalent to 29 percent of the 1969 production, and about one-sixth of world cotton trade.

Nearly one-third (quantity) was exported under P.L. 480.

TOBACCO

Tobacco exports totaled 571 million pounds (export weight), valued at \$540 million; 3 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480.

Exports were equivalent to 32 percent of 1969 production; they were nearly one-third of the free world tobacco trade in calendar year 1969.

FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS

Shipments of fruits and preparations totaled \$341 million, 18 percent more than in 1968/69; all were commercial sales for dollars.

Value of exports was one-seventh of U.S. 1969 commercial sales (farm cash receipts). It included \$166 million in fresh fruits, \$66 million in canned fruits, \$51 million in dried fruits, and \$54 million in fruit juices.

SOYBEAN AND COTTONSEED OIL

Exports totaled 1,607 million pounds (72 percent soybean oil and 28 percent cottonseed oil), valued at \$193 million; 44 percent moved under P.L. 480.

Shipments were 18 percent of the 1969/70 oil production; U.S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oil accounted for 45 percent of world exports of these products.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Exports were valued at \$109 million, down 21 percent from last year; 75 percent (value) moved under Government-financed programs.

Outgo was 2 percent of U.S. milk output in calendar year 1969 and included 346 million pounds of nonfat dry milk, 65 million pounds of condensed and evaporated milk, and 16 million pounds of dry whole milk.

RICE

Rice exports totaled 38.3 million bags (milled basis), valued at \$322 million: Quantity gained 6 percent and value only slightly from 1968/69. Two-fifths percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480.

Exports were 63 percent of 1969 U.S. rice production. They were 28 percent of world rice trade in calendar year 1969.

OIL CAKE
AND MEAL

Exports of oil cake and meal totaled 3.9 million short tons, valued at \$323 million: Both quantity and value were 23 percent larger than 1968/69.

Shipments were one-fifth of U.S. oil cake and meal production in 1969, and were around one-fourth of total world trade in calendar year 1969.

TALLOW

Exports reached 1.9 billion pounds, valued at \$152 million; 6 percent (quantity) moved under Government-financed programs.

Outflow was nearly two-fifths of U.S. production and 65 percent of world trade in 1969.

VEGETABLES
AND
PREPARATIONS

Exports totaled \$209 million, slightly higher than the previous year; less than 0.1 percent (value) moved under Government-financed programs.

The export value of vegetables was equivalent to 8 percent of the farm value of vegetables, including potatoes, lettuce, dry beans, and dry peas. Exports of fresh vegetables totaled \$67 million; dried beans and peas, \$63 million; and canned and other prepared vegetables, \$79 million.

HIDES
AND
SKINS

Outcarry totaled 21.8 million pieces, valued at \$157 million. Nearly three-fourths (volume) was cattle hides, and less than 1 percent was calf skins. Exports in 1969/70 were equivalent to 45 percent of the 1969 U.S. production of cattle hides; less than 0.1 percent (quantity) moved under Government-financed programs.

POULTRY
PRODUCTS

Exports totaled \$55 million in 1969/70; all were commercial sales.

The outgo included 130 million pounds of poultry meat, and 12.4 million dozen hatching eggs.

VARIETY
MEATS

Exports were 241 million pounds, valued at \$66 million. Best-sellers were beef tongues and pork-beef livers, amounting to about two-thirds of U.S. variety meat exports in 1969/70.

LARD

Shipments totaled 302 million pounds, valued at \$36 million. Shipments under P.L. 480 were less than 2 percent (quantity) of total exports.

Exports were 16 percent of U.S. lard production and 29 percent of world lard trade in calendar year 1969.



Import Fact Sheet

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1970

U.S. agricultural imports advanced nearly 11 percent: Value increased to \$5,481 million in 1969/70 from \$4,931 million the previous year. Higher prices accounted for about two-thirds of the dollar gain. Competitive or supplementary products rose 10 percent to \$3,373 million. Noncompetitive imports climbed 13 percent to \$2,108 million.

The United States ranked third as importer of farm products in 1969: West Germany imported \$5.65 billion worth of agricultural commodities. The United Kingdom was second with \$5.49 billion. Completing the top eight importers: Japan took \$3.69 billion worth, France \$3.12 billion, the Netherlands \$1.86 billion, Belgium-Luxembourg \$1.45 billion, and Italy \$1.12 billion. Imports were based on c.i.f. values except for the United States.

Per capita imports of agricultural commodities last fiscal year rose to \$27: That level compared with \$24 a year earlier. The quantity index for agricultural items rose to 125 percent of the 1957-59 base, up about 3 percent from 1968/69.

Farm-origin products accounted for 14 percent of total U.S. imports: Five years ago, in 1964/65, farm products made up 20 percent of all imports. In 1969/70, the agricultural share was 14.3 percent of total imports valued at \$38.2 billion.

Three-fourths of U.S. agricultural imports originated in 25 countries: Mexico was the largest source of supplementary imports; Brazil led all other countries supplying complementary products (table 19).

Supplementary products accounted for nearly 62 percent of U.S. agricultural imports: That share was fractionally below the 1968/69 ratio. Supplementary agricultural imports exceeded year-earlier levels, but the rate of increase was less than for complementary products. More than half the gain in supplementary import value was due to higher prices, since volume increased only 4 percent.

U.S. import duties are relatively low for agricultural products: By value, over 40 percent of U.S. agricultural imports enter duty free. These commodities include coffee, tea, cocoa beans, natural rubber, bananas, cordage fibers, carpet wool, silk, copra, most spices, essential oils, hides and skins, and pedigreed animals. The ad valorem equivalent rate of duty for all agricultural imports averaged 5.4 percent in 1969. For dutiable agricultural products, the ad valorem rate was 9.4 percent. The rate of duty on all nonagricultural products averaged 7.4 percent; for dutiable nonagricultural imports, the rate was 11.4 percent.

U.S. imports of agricultural commodities may be regulated in certain instances: Imports interfering with domestic price support programs are regulated under Section 22 provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. Under these provisions the executive branch, subsequent to an investigation by the Tariff Commission, may restrict

Table 19.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by principal country of origin, fiscal year 1970

Country	Supplementary	Complementary	Total
-- Million dollars --			
Brazil	153	374	527
Mexico	439	88	527
Australia	395	0	395
Philippines	287	6	293
Canada	255	20	275
Colombia	18	180	198
Dominican Republic	140	47	187
New Zealand	160	22	182
Malaysia	8	139	147
Denmark	134	11	145
Netherlands	127	17	144
Indonesia	8	121	129
Argentina	103	9	112
Costa Rica	29	75	104
France	89	8	97
Ghana	2	80	82
Guatemala	24	56	80
Italy	70	8	78
Ecuador	18	59	77
Honduras	15	62	77
Spain	74	2	76
Peru	46	27	73
India	46	26	72
Ivory Coast	3	68	71
Other	730	603	1,333
Total	3,373	2,108	5,481

imports by imposing a quota or fee in addition to the import duty. The additional fee may not exceed 50 percent ad valorem, and quotas may not be less than 50 percent of the quantity imported during a previous representative period, as determined by the President. Commodities currently controlled under Section 22 are wheat and wheat products, cotton, certain cotton wastes, cotton fibers (processed but not spun), certain dairy products, and peanuts.

Dairy product imports controlled by quotas include condensed and evaporated milk, most cheese from cow's milk, and certain articles containing more than 5.5 percent butterfat.

Sugar imports are regulated by quotas under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. The purpose of this statute is to stabilize markets for both domestic and foreign sugar producers.

Besides quotas and duties, some agricultural products are subject to plant quarantine regulations, which prohibit imports of diseased or insect-infested products. U.S. Food and Drug Administration rules restrict imports of food preparations that do not meet health and sanitation standards.

Authority to impose quotas on certain types of meat exists under provisions of Public Law 88-482. This statute applies to the quantity of fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat imported into the United States. Under the meat import law, the Secretary of Agriculture makes quarterly determinations of import prospects to advise the President of any changes that might occur. The President may impose quotas when imports equal or exceed 110 percent of an adjusted base quota. That level is determined each calendar year from an initial volume of 725.4 million pounds in 1965, the year that the law took effect. The adjusted base quota is calculated by raising or lowering the initial quota the same number of percentage points that the annual average domestic commercial production changed during that year and the 2 preceding years from the annual average production during 1959-63.

For calendar year 1970, the adjusted base quota is 998.8 million pounds. The scheduled level of imports which would have triggered quotas was 110 percent of this poundage or 1,098.7 million pounds. However, the 1970 limitation was suspended pending voluntary restraints by principal supplying countries to assure that imports would not exceed 1,140 million pounds.

Supplementary Imports by Principal Commodity

DUTIABLE CATTLE

In 1969/70, U.S. imports of dutiable cattle totaled 1,204,000 head, valued at \$109.8 million. Entries of cattle weighing 200-700 pounds numbered 967,000 head worth \$79.8 million; Mexico supplied 951,000 of these animals. Imports of calves under 200 pounds amounted to 172,000 head (\$7.6 million); Mexico shipped 54,000, and Canada the rest. Heavyweight cattle entries (over 700 pounds) totaled 65,000 head, valued at \$22.3 million; all except 2,000 head were from Canada.

MEAT

Beef and veal imports totaled 1,318 million pounds and \$646 million in 1969/70. Fresh or frozen boneless beef entries accounted for 1,070 million pounds (\$527 million); Australia shipped 537 million pounds; New Zealand, 188 million pounds; Mexico, 78 million pounds; Ireland, 74 million pounds; and Canada, 48 million pounds. The remainder came mainly from Central America.

Fresh or frozen mutton imports -- virtually all from Australia -- weighed 61 million pounds, valued at \$20.4 million. Fresh or frozen lamb entries scaled 44 million pounds, evenly divided between Australia and New Zealand. However, New Zealand's shipments were worth \$9 million against Australia's \$7 million.

Frozen pork imports, almost all from Canada, were 44 million pounds valued at \$21 million. Canned hams and shoulders, which totaled 240 million pounds and \$207 million, came chiefly from Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland.

Canned corned beef purchases, at 98 million pounds and \$38 million, originated primarily in Argentina and Brazil.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

U.S. imports of dairy products totaled \$112 million in 1969/70. Cheese imports were 154 million pounds, valued at \$76 million. Principal types were Emmenthaler (\$13 million), sheep's milk (\$10 million), Gruyere process (\$7 million), edam and gouda (\$5 million), blue-mold (\$5 million), and cheddar (\$4 million). Leading suppliers for Emmenthaler were Switzerland, Austria, and Finland. Gruyere came chiefly from Switzerland and Denmark. Italy supplied practically all of the sheepmilk types, and the Netherlands most of the edam

and gouda. France and Denmark shipped the blue-molds. Cheddar came predominantly from New Zealand.

Casein imports amounting to 114 million pounds and \$24 million originated primarily in New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, and France. The 5.5 million pounds of ice cream from abroad -- Belgium and New Zealand the main suppliers -- were worth \$4 million.

APPAREL
WOOL

Dutiable apparel wool purchases totaled 135 million pounds (greasy basis) valued at nearly \$77 million. Principal suppliers were Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and Uruguay.

HIDES
AND
SKINS

U.S. imports of hides and skins other than fur skins approximated 91 million pounds valued at \$53 million. Sheep and lamb skins made up the predominant part -- 46 million pounds and \$32 million -- followed by goat and kid skins (6 million pounds, \$6.5 million). Bovine hides (cattle, calf, kip, and buffalo) combined totaled 25 million pounds worth \$7 million. The largest suppliers of sheep and lamb skins were Iran and New Zealand. Goat and kid skins were exported mainly by Brazil, India, and Nigeria. Canada sent \$4 million worth of the bovine hides.

SUGAR AND
MOLASSES

U.S. imports of cane sugar grossed 5 million short tons and \$686 million. Leading suppliers: The Philippines (1,042,000 tons, \$145 million), the Dominican Republic (832,000 tons, \$120 million), Mexico (690,000 tons, \$97 million), Brazil (649,000 tons, \$83 million), and Peru (315,000 tons, \$40 million). Additional exporters were mainly other Latin American Republics.

Imports of inedible molasses totaled 386 million gallons and \$41 million. The largest sources were Mexico (nearly 100 million gallons, \$10.2 million), the Dominican Republic (36 million gallons, \$4.2 million), Brazil (28 million gallons, \$3.3 million), and Australia (27 million gallons, \$2.5 million).

OILBEARING
MATERIALS

Total imports of oilseeds, oilnuts, vegetable oils, and waxes had a \$185 million value in 1969/70. Major components were coconut oil (512 million pounds, \$64 million), copra (465 million pounds, \$38 million), olive oil (60 million pounds, \$19 million), castor oil (147 million pounds, \$16 million), palm oil (152 million pounds, \$12 million), and palm kernel oil (86 million pounds, \$12 million). Principal sources for copra and coconut oil were the Philippines; for olive oil, Spain and Italy; for castor oil, Brazil; and for palm oil, Indonesia and Malaysia.

VEGETABLES AND
PREPARATIONS

U.S. imports of vegetables and preparations were worth over \$291 million. Fresh vegetables accounted for \$155 million, with Mexico supplying \$133 million worth. Fresh tomato imports were the main component at 630 million pounds and \$93.4 million. Other important fresh items: Peppers (65 million pounds, valued at \$12 million) and cucumbers (134 million pounds worth \$11.5 million).

Vegetable preparations had an import value of \$136 million. This includes \$37 million worth of olives. They are grouped with vegetable products for the first time this year to provide uniformity and comparability with Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) standards.

Canned tomato entries -- 112 million pounds and \$10.4 million -- were chiefly from Italy (67 million pounds, \$6.9 million) and Spain (33 million pounds, \$2.6 million). Tomato paste and sauce purchases amounted to 84 million pounds and \$12.2 million; leading sources were Portugal, Mexico, and Spain. Canned mushroom imports, at 27 million pounds and \$16 million, came primarily from Taiwan.

FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS

Imports of supplementary fruits and preparations (excludes bananas) amounted to \$141 million during 1969/70. Canned pineapple purchases totaled 243 million pounds and \$28 million; the Philippines shipped 84 million pounds, valued at \$10.8 million; and Taiwan supplied 77 million pounds worth \$8.3 million. Fresh strawberry entries weighed 51 million pounds worth \$9 million; Mexico sent 48 million pounds and \$8.2 million. Frozen strawberries added 107 million pounds and \$16 million, of which 101 million pounds and \$15 million were from Mexico. Canned mandarin oranges -- 84 million pounds, valued at \$16.3 million -- came principally from Japan (61 million pounds, \$12.8 million) and Taiwan (22.6 million pounds, \$3.4 million). Cantaloupes (149 million pounds, \$8 million), and watermelons (118 million pounds, \$3 million) were almost all from Mexico. Fresh apples (80 million pounds, \$6.6 million) originated mostly in Canada. Fresh orange imports -- at 77 million pounds worth \$5 million -- were largely from Mexico and Israel.

EDIBLE NUTS

U.S. imports of edible nuts added up to \$91 million in 1969/70. Accounting for more than 50 percent of the total, cashews amounted to \$49 million; leading suppliers were India, Mozambique, and Brazil. Pistachio imports were \$14 million, chiefly from Iran and Turkey. Prepared coconut meat imports neared \$12 million, mostly from the Philippines (\$11.5 million). Entries of Brazil nuts exceeded \$8 million. Other important types were chestnuts (from Italy) and filberts (from Turkey).

WINE

U.S. wine imports in 1969/70 amounted to 28 million gallons valued at nearly \$133 million. Sparkling wines, 2 million gallons worth \$19 million, came primarily from France, Italy, and Portugal. Still wines were the main component at 18 million gallons and \$78 million; the main sources were France (\$39 million), Italy (\$12 million), West Germany (\$9.8 million), Portugal (\$9.7 million), and Spain (\$3.3 million). Imports of fortified wines such as vermouth and sherry added 6.6 million gallons, valued at \$29 million; vermouth originated chiefly in Italy (\$13.5 million) and France (\$4.1 million), while sherry came primarily from Spain (\$9 million).

TOBACCO

Raw tobacco imported for consumption during 1969/70 totaled 210 million pounds, valued at \$127 million. Unstemmed oriental leaf entries accounted for 140 million pounds and \$95 million. Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia were the principal suppliers. Scrap tobacco purchases were 59 million pounds and \$22 million, mostly from the Philippines, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Brazil, and Mexico.

GRAINS AND PREPARATIONS

Imports of grains and products totaled \$65 million during 1969/70. Bakery products made up \$30 million. Unmilled barley entries were 11.7 million bushels worth \$13 million; Canada (9.5 million bushels, \$10.6 million), France (1.2 million bushels, \$1.1 million), and Australia were the suppliers.

Complementary Imports by Principal Commodity

COFFEE

U.S. imports of green coffee in 1969/70 totaled 2.86 million pounds worth \$1.1 billion. The largest suppliers were Brazil (738 million pounds, \$295 million), Colombia (376 million pounds, \$176 million), Angola (196 million pounds, \$61 million), Mexico (162 million pounds, \$69 million), Ethiopia (162 million pounds, \$65 million), Uganda (136 million pounds, \$44 million), Ivory Coast (134 million pounds, \$43 million), Indonesia (118 million pounds, \$31 million), and Guatemala (108 million pounds, \$44 million).

Soluble coffee imports were 38 million pounds, valued at \$43 million; Brazil was the largest source with 24 million pounds and \$21 million.

Total coffee purchases accounted for 21 percent of U.S. agricultural imports and over half of complementary products.

CRUDE RUBBER

Natural rubber imports were worth \$281 million in 1969/70. Sheet and crepe purchases totaled nearly 1.2 billion pounds, valued at \$253 million. Malaysia shipped 553 million pounds and \$124 million, and Indonesia 309 million pounds (\$59 million). Liquid form rubber imports were 152 million pounds and \$28 million, supplied mainly by Liberia (\$12.7 million) and Malaysia (\$10 million).

COCOA

Cocoa bean imports into the United States during 1969/70 were 581 million pounds and \$207 million. Ghana shipped 222 million pounds worth \$80 million; Brazil, 122 million pounds (\$46 million); the Dominican Republic, 82 million pounds (\$25 million); and the Ivory Coast, 56 million pounds (\$23 million). Smaller suppliers included Nigeria (20 million pounds, \$7 million), Ecuador (22 million pounds, \$6.9 million), Mexico (15 million pounds, \$4.5 million), and Costa Rica (9 million pounds, \$3.3 million).

Imports of unsweetened cocoa and cocoa cake were 130 million pounds, valued at \$21 million. The Netherlands exported 40 million pounds and \$10 million, with the balance chiefly from Brazil, West Germany, and Nigeria. Imports of sweetened chocolate -- including chocolate "crumb" amounted to 36 million pounds and \$13 million; large suppliers were Canada (\$2.4 million); the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Ireland (\$1.8 million each); Belgium (\$1.4 million); and West Germany (\$1 million). Unsweetened chocolate, at 6 million pounds and \$2.6 million, was chiefly from Mexico (2 million pounds) and Haiti (1.8 million pounds).

BANANAS AND PLANTAINS

The 3.68-billion-pound inflow of bananas was worth \$177 million. Most came from Costa Rica (1,034 million pounds, \$50 million), Honduras (902 million pounds, \$46 million), Ecuador (725 million pounds, \$34 million), and Panama (696 million pounds, \$32 million).

Fresh plantain imports were 84 million pounds and \$4.6 million. Venezuela shipped 31 million pounds and \$1.9 million, and Costa Rica, 19 million pounds worth \$861,000.

TEA

U.S. imports of crude tea amounted to 144 million pounds and \$54 million. Principal sources: Ceylon (50 million pounds, \$20 million), India (20 million pounds, \$9.4 million), Indonesia (21 million pounds, \$5.4 million), and Kenya (15 million pounds, \$5.3 million).

SPICES

Noncompetitive spice imports in 1969/70 were valued at \$52.5 million. Unground black pepper entries were 42 million pounds and \$15.7 million. Indonesia shipped 19 million pounds (\$7.2 million), India supplied 7 million pounds (\$3.4 million), Brazil accounted for 10 million pounds (\$2.8 million), and Malaysia for 4 million pounds (\$1.3 million). Unground white pepper imports, mostly from Indonesia, were 6.5 million pounds and \$2.7 million. Vanilla beans -- nearly all from the Malagasy Republic -- totaled 2.5 million pounds and \$12 million.

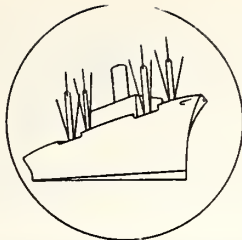
Other important spice imports included cassia (\$5.4 million) and nutmeg (\$2 million) shipped mainly from Indonesia; cloves (\$2.4 million) and cinnamon (\$1.6 million) chiefly from Malagasy; ginger-root (\$2 million) primarily from Nigeria; and turmeric (\$1.3 million) from India.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Essential oil imports totaled \$29 million in 1969/70. Largest purchases by principal supplier were lime (\$4.4 million, chiefly from Mexico), citronella (\$3.1 million, mainly from Taiwan), lavender (\$2.9 million, mostly from France), sandalwood (\$1.8 million, mostly from India), geranium (\$1.8 million) and clove (\$1.7 million), mostly from Malagasy.

CARPET WOOL

Carpet wool purchases totaling 108 million pounds and \$39 million entered the United States in 1969/70. Major suppliers were New Zealand (63 million pounds, \$21 million), Argentina (21 million pounds, \$8 million), and the United Kingdom (7 million pounds, \$3.6 million).



Ocean Freight Rate Highlights

U.S. AND FOREIGN FLAG RATES DIVERGE ¹/

During the second quarter of 1970, rates charged by U.S. and foreign-flag vessels showed diverging trends. U.S.-flag vessel rates averaged 10 percent below the previous quarter while foreign-flag rates increased 18 percent (table 20).

The largest single rate decrease took place in the U.S. Gulf to West Coast of India trade -- off \$6.67 per ton (25 percent) from the first quarter average. The average decrease from the Gulf ports to the East Coast of India was nearly as large, \$5.38 per ton (18 percent). U.S.-flag rates from the Pacific Coast ports, however, declined only 18 cents per ton.

Although foreign flag rates averaged upward in the second quarter, the increase was not uniform. Indeed, rates from St. Lawrence River ports to the United Kingdom averaged 2 percent below the first quarter and those for U.S. Gulf ports to the East Coast of India trade decreased 1 percent. At the other extreme, the U.S. Gulf ports to the West Coast of India increased 59 percent (\$5.96 per ton).

Rates from the Great Lakes ports increased 12 percent on the average and those from U.S. Atlantic ports north from Cape Hatteras increased 25 percent. At the Pacific Coast ports, foreign-flag rates averaged 28 percent above the previous quarter.

By the end of the second quarter 1970, foreign-flag rates in individual trades increased as much as 179 percent above the same quarter of the previous year. Overall, foreign-flag rates averaged 88 percent above the second quarter of 1969.

Much of the increase in foreign-flag rates can be attributed to substantial increases in the international marketing of wheat and feed grains by the major exporting countries. These marketings included a 970,000-ton movement from Canada in June 1970. Another significant factor appears to be an increased demand for tankships resulting from the current Mideast strife.

At least a contributing factor in the general decline shown for U.S.-flag rates is a decrease in P.L. 480 programmings of wheat from the first quarter of 1970.

¹/ T. Q. Hutchinson, Industry Economist, Marketing Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

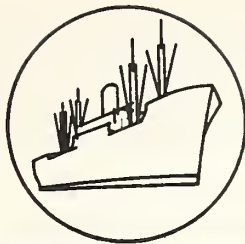
Table 20.--Average voyage charter rates per ton for corn, wheat, and soybeans; calendar years 1968 and 1969, third and fourth quarters 1969, and first and second quarters 1969 and 1970 1/

Origin and destination	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: Fourth : quarter:		: First quarter :		: Second quarter	
									1969	: 1969	1969	: 1970	1969	: 1970
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-- Dollars --					:
Great Lakes Ports to:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:						
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.96	7.16	6.55	9.05	6.70	2/ 7.09
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.45	5.70	5.58	7.10	5.37	10.04 5.23
St. Lawrence River Ports to:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:						
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.87	4.47	3.10	5.94	6.12	7.42 4.57
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.07	3.69	3.02	4.67	3.35	6.10 2.37
U.S. Atlantic Ports North from Cape Hatteras to:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:						
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.91	5.65	5.34	5.92	5.38	6.46 2/ 8.93
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.49	3.03	3.14	2/ 3.12	3.12	6.90 2.81
U.S. Gulf Ports to:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:						
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.20	4.55	3.91	6.23	6.43	2/ 9.37
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.73	3.77	3.71	4.57	3.66	6.80 3.42
East Coast India 3/	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13.62	11.36	2/ 26.12	11.46	2/ 33.52	16.64 11.21
West Coast India 3/	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	34.53	29.18	7.34	10.93	9.46	30.43 28.79
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.65	8.46	24.58	19.87	25.45	10.11 6.66
Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.50	23.29	6.95	8.15	7.04	26.81 23.43
Pacific Coast Ports North from San Francisco to:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.71	7.26	6.96	7.47	2/ 11.21	6.70 12.21
East Coast India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.80	7.40	2/ 17.34	2/ 2/	2/ 7.22	11.04 2/
West Coast India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.37	17.60				
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:						
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.46	10.08	2/ 10.20	9.11	11.39	2/ 12.53
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.62	23.67	2/ 22.49	25.06	25.77	2/ 25.59
West Coast India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.85	9.87	2/ 10.00	9.42	10.23	2/ 16.02
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.40	21.82	2/ 19.91	24.93	21.66	21.38 2/
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.32	7.02	7.47	7.65	6.50	9.09 7.20

1/ Average of rates for individual cargoes weighted by volume, rates for 2,000-pound ton and calendar quarters or years.

2/ None reported.

3/ Via Cape of Good Hope.



World Trade Highlights

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF SWEDEN, IRELAND, AND AUSTRIA

Sweden.--From foreign markets Sweden purchased a record \$644 million worth of agricultural goods in 1969, up 5 percent from the previous year (table 21). 1/ Increased purchases of vegetables, meats, and hides and skins accounted for most of the gain. There were also moderate gains for fruits, beverages, coffee, cocoa, fats and oils, and rubber. Fruits and nuts headed Sweden's import list in 1969, accounting for about one-fifth. The coffee group nearly matched that share. On the negative side, cotton, grains, animal feeds, tobacco, and sugar all moved to lower levels.

Denmark remained Sweden's major supplier of agricultural commodities in 1969, contributing one-seventh of the total. Sweden's purchases from this source consisted of meats (\$24 million), animal feeds (\$13 million), beverages (\$7 million), cereals and preparations (\$7 million), fats and oils (\$6 million), vegetables and hides (\$5 million each), and \$25 million worth of all other farm products for a total of \$92 million.

Brazil replaced the United States in 1969 as Sweden's next best overall source of farm products. Coffee accounted for 94 percent of Brazil's \$62 million worth of farm shipments to Sweden. Brazil also supplied over \$0.5 million worth of cotton.

The United States, Sweden's third best overall source of agricultural imports in 1969, ranked first for fruits and nuts (\$18 million), tobacco (\$11 million), and cotton (\$6 million); third for grains and hides; fourth for meats and animal feeds; and fifth for vegetables. These eight groups accounted for 89 percent of U.S. farm products to Sweden. With U.S. sales to Sweden down 7 percent from the previous year, our share dropped 1 point to 9 percent (table 22).

Other major sources were the Netherlands for vegetables (\$17 million), cocoa, grains, fats and oils, beverages, and dairy products; Italy for fruits (\$17 million) and vegetables; Colombia for coffee (\$18 million) and fruits and nuts; Spain for fruits, vegetables, and beverages; the United Kingdom for grains, sugar, and beverages; Norway for animal feeds, hides, and fats and oils; and West Germany for feeds, grains, beverages, sugar, fats and oils, and vegetables.

Ireland.--At \$222 million, Ireland's agricultural imports in 1969 were about 4 percent above the 1968 level (table 23). 2/ Live animals -- the leading import category -- were up nearly a fifth from a year earlier. Inshipments of fruits, tobacco, and sugar were also significantly higher. Wheat imports fell to \$9 million from \$17 million and feed grain purchases were off 16 percent to \$12½ million.

1/ For more detailed data beginning in 1962, see Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, October 1969.

2/ For data beginning in 1962, see Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, March 1969.

Table 21.--Sweden's agricultural imports, calendar years 1968 and 1969

Commodity and origin	1968		1969		Percentage change
	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent
Commodity:					
Fruits, nuts, and preparations	114,798	18.7	120,063	18.7	+4.6
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	115,814	18.9	118,376	18.4	+2.2
Vegetables and preparations	45,122	7.4	55,438	8.6	+22.9
Animal feeds	50,678	8.3	49,440	7.7	-2.4
Meats and preparations	40,018	6.5	47,356	7.4	+18.3
Cereals and preparations	30,184	4.9	29,047	4.5	-3.8
Beverages	25,637	4.2	26,953	4.2	+5.1
Hides, skins, and furs	18,047	3.0	21,882	3.4	+21.3
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	19,857	3.2	21,248	3.3	+10.7
Natural fibers	16,403	2.7	15,247	2.4	-7.0
Sugar and preparations and honey	16,740	2.7	15,133	2.3	-9.6
Tobacco, unmanufactured	17,200	2.8	14,378	2.2	-16.4
Other	102,279	16.7	109,003	16.9	+6.6
Total	612,777	100.0	643,564	100.0	+5.0
Country of origin:					
Denmark	85,526	14.0	91,579	14.2	+7.1
Brazil	58,144	9.5	61,825	9.6	+6.3
United States	63,143	10.3	58,850	9.1	-6.8
Netherlands	49,886	8.1	54,258	8.4	+8.8
Italy	26,376	4.3	30,306	4.7	+14.9
Colombia	26,972	4.4	25,225	3.9	-6.5
Spain	25,602	4.2	23,764	3.7	-7.2
United Kingdom	17,742	2.9	22,511	3.5	+26.9
Norway	16,680	2.7	20,727	3.2	+24.3
West Germany	19,359	3.2	20,255	3.2	+4.6
Finland	12,310	2.0	14,225	2.2	+15.6
France	12,310	2.0	13,599	2.1	+10.5
Argentina	16,158	2.6	13,464	2.1	-16.7
Australia	8,092	1.3	11,471	1.8	+41.8
Israel	9,302	1.5	10,860	1.7	+16.7
Turkey	10,560	1.7	10,438	1.6	-1.2
Poland	9,150	1.5	10,109	1.6	+10.5
Other	145,465	23.8	150,098	23.4	+3.2
Total	612,777	100.0	643,564	100.0	+5.0

Compiled from United Nations data.

Table 22.--U.S. share of agricultural imports of selected countries

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
				-- Percent --				
Sweden	13.3	12.0	13.7	9.9	13.3	10.9	10.3	9.1
Ireland	19.4	13.7	14.8	16.4	24.1	17.1	17.0	13.7
Austria	10.5	7.1	10.6	6.8	9.1	4.7	5.0	4.4

Of the 12 leading country sources in 1969, six showed gains ranging from 10 to 50 percent while the rest registered declines varying from 5 to 36 percent. Ireland's agricultural imports from the United Kingdom were up 18 percent and totaled \$71 million -- a 32-percent share.

The U.S. share of Ireland's farm product imports declined 3 points to 14 percent in 1969 as the value fell to \$31 million from 1968's \$37 million. U.S. recent shares of Ireland's agricultural imports were: Tobacco, 68 percent; feed grains, 32 percent; rice, 35 percent; animal feeds, 30 percent; vegetables, 19 percent; cotton, 26 percent; and animal fats, 42 percent.

Besides the United Kingdom, notably larger slices of Ireland's agricultural market in 1969 were carved by France, Ghana, Spain, New Zealand, and Argentina. Countries with smaller shares last year, besides the United States, were Canada, Australia, India, the Netherlands, and South Africa.

Austria.--Austria's agricultural imports reached a peak of \$377 million in 1966, 25 percent above 1962. During 1967-69, farm imports declined but were still higher than the early 1960's. Agricultural imports accounted for 12 percent of Austria's total imports in 1969. Heading Austria's recent farm imports was the fruit-nut-preparation category, which accounted for 19 percent of the total. Other principal imports were coffee, tea and cocoa, animal feeds, animal and vegetable fats and oils, meats, and vegetables.

The greatest import decline since the mid-1960's came in feed grains. They hit a high of \$56 million in 1965, 13 percent of all farm imports, and then dropped to \$13 million in 1969, only 4 percent of the total. Increased domestic production, partly by shifting wheatland to feed grains, was largely responsible for this decline. In 1964, the EC and the United States each provided about one-third of Austria's feed grain imports and Eastern Europe supplied another one-fifth (table 24). By 1969, imports from the EC and the United States had dropped drastically, while imports from Eastern Europe were at about the same level as in 1964. Thus, Eastern Europe supplied over half the feed grain imports, EC and Yugoslavia each provided another 14 percent, and the United States only 2 percent.

Other declines in imports since the mid-1960's were in live animals, wheat, wool, and cotton -- the latter mainly at the expense of the United States. Cotton imports from the United States dropped from \$7.3 million in 1962, about two-fifths of all cotton imports, to \$147,000 in 1969, or only 1 percent of the total. Cotton imports from LAFTA remained about the same, while imports from Africa (mainly Sudan and Egypt) increased.

During 1962-69, imports increased for most of the other commodity groupings listed in table 27. The largest increase was in imports of animal feeds which more than doubled.

Table 23.--Ireland's agricultural imports, calendar years 1968 and 1969

Commodity and origin	1968		1969		Percentage change
	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	
Commodity:					
Live animals	29,754	13.9	35,261	15.9	+18.5
Fruits, nuts, and preparations	23,540	11.0	26,515	11.9	+12.6
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	26,092	12.1	25,356	11.4	-2.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured	17,427	8.1	20,332	9.1	+16.7
Animal feeds	19,225	9.0	19,793	8.9	+3.0
Coarse grains	14,832	6.9	12,488	5.6	-15.8
Wool	8,679	4.0	9,181	4.1	+5.8
Wheat and flour	17,246	8.0	9,087	4.1	-47.3
Vegetables and preparations	8,470	3.9	8,778	4.0	+3.6
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	6,618	3.1	7,521	3.4	+13.6
Sugar and preparations and honey	4,907	2.3	6,391	2.9	+30.2
Other	38,045	17.7	41,595	18.7	+9.3
Total	214,835	100.0	222,298	100.0	+3.5
Country of origin:					
United Kingdom	60,253	28.1	71,171	32.0	+18.1
United States	36,591	17.0	30,529	13.7	-16.6
France	10,511	4.9	11,749	5.3	+11.8
Australia	9,309	4.3	8,341	3.8	-10.4
India	8,583	4.0	8,164	3.7	-4.9
Ghana	3,908	1.8	5,846	2.6	+49.6
Canada	8,890	4.2	5,695	2.6	-35.9
Spain	4,352	2.0	4,877	2.2	+12.1
New Zealand	3,743	1.8	4,853	2.2	+29.7
South Africa	5,652	2.6	4,608	2.1	-18.5
Netherlands	6,929	3.2	4,482	2.0	-35.3
Argentina	3,455	1.6	4,056	1.8	+17.4
Other	52,659	24.5	57,927	26.0	+10.0
Total	214,835	100.0	222,298	100.0	+3.5

Compiled from United Nations data.

Table 24.--Austria's principal agricultural imports,
by area of origin, calendar years 1964-69

Commodity and origin	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
-- 1,000 dollars --						
Commodity and origin:						
Fruits, nuts, and preparations ..:	50,710	63,389	60,309	61,494	60,513	66,263
EC	29,938	25,701	22,895	21,123	18,894	20,831
Turkey	3,456	4,173	4,641	5,743	6,892	7,653
LAFTA	6,831	7,926	7,353	8,831	7,757	7,596
Israel	1,456	2,015	3,023	3,996	4,236	4,921
CACM	2,336	3,581	4,339	3,692	4,306	3,054
Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices ..:	29,851	32,492	32,719	35,978	39,652	44,927
Africa (mainly Ghana)	7,596	8,993	11,785	8,734	12,268	13,717
LAFTA	8,972	9,032	8,842	9,037	9,982	10,924
CACM	3,845	4,435	5,003	5,097	4,977	6,325
Animal feeds	12,555	17,122	19,102	20,314	19,831	23,417
LAFTA	3,782	5,490	6,066	5,748	4,536	6,442
United States	526	1,078	2,056	3,597	3,581	5,416
EC	4,958	6,325	7,595	6,380	6,108	6,210
Animal and vegetable fats and						
oils	22,915	26,909	25,707	23,845	21,407	21,370
Eastern Europe	6,360	6,648	9,764	10,898	9,388	9,677
EC	6,161	7,749	7,511	7,310	5,966	6,796
Meats and preparations	17,229	20,397	21,232	18,150	15,135	20,892
Eastern Europe	7,698	10,619	8,545	5,866	7,460	11,968
EFTA	1,714	3,284	5,919	4,562	2,894	3,445
Vegetables and preparations	13,805	20,190	17,613	19,646	19,008	20,445
EC	7,571	11,026	9,044	10,176	10,882	10,729
Eastern Europe	4,009	5,773	4,871	5,365	4,780	5,518
Cotton	19,238	17,291	16,248	14,569	15,660	14,599
LAFTA	5,827	6,185	6,516	3,762	2,650	5,271
Africa	2,388	2,567	2,542	4,836	6,409	5,138
United States	6,779	3,522	2,149	1,812	1,063	147
Coarse grains	42,663	56,102	51,634	30,818	23,636	13,152
Eastern Europe	8,491	16,937	7,633	7,919	8,140	7,264
Yugoslavia	1,421	2,870	12,856	15,402	8,314	2,004
EC	15,383	20,860	3,931	2,646	4,426	1,772
United States	13,789	5,377	15,355	483	695	316
Total imports:						
EC	93,241	116,107	99,120	96,905	96,217	98,249
Italy	38,328	56,194	39,205	38,846	36,750	37,745
West Germany	23,727	29,662	33,303	29,765	32,401	35,983
Netherlands	11,865	13,857	14,224	18,814	17,800	16,130
Eastern Europe	47,214	66,597	68,179	56,546	50,941	56,832
LAFTA	30,353	36,342	38,992	33,969	31,806	37,269
Brazil	9,601	12,214	10,927	10,118	10,282	12,132
EFTA	17,746	23,433	25,967	21,198	25,071	28,912
Africa	20,416	23,725	18,405	20,213	28,609	27,725
United States	33,625	24,586	34,589	15,290	16,425	15,294
Yugoslavia	8,022	9,003	21,279	22,160	16,111	12,232
Turkey	5,774	7,282	7,536	8,707	11,636	10,402
Other areas	56,378	58,573	62,795	56,296	54,461	59,072
Total	312,769	365,648	376,862	331,284	331,277	345,992

By 1969, the United States increased its share of Austria's animal feed market to 26 percent. LAFTA (chiefly Peru) and the EC (mainly West Germany) each supplied about another one-fourth.

The developed countries provided about three-fourths of Austria's farm imports in 1969. The EC (mainly Italy and West Germany) supplied about 30 percent of all imports. Eastern Europe and EFTA were the other main developed suppliers.

During the 1962-69 period, the United States was the only principal supplier to experience a decline in its exports to Austria. Imports from the United States dropped from \$32 million in 1962 (10 percent of all farm imports) to \$15 million in 1969, 4 percent of the total. Most of the decline was in feed grains and cotton. Seven years earlier, these two commodities accounted for two-thirds of our farm exports to Austria. In 1969, animal feeds, tobacco, and fruits were the main U.S. agricultural exports to Austria.

Table 25.--Sweden's total agricultural imports and exports from the United States, calendar years 1967-69

SITC Code		Commodity	World			United States		
Sect.	Group or		1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Div.	Subgroup		:	:	:	:	:	:
						-- 1,000 dollars --		
00		:Live animals	1,793	2,368	2,626	397	373	286
01		:Meats and preparations	33,364	40,018	47,356	1,857	2,176	2,476
02		:Dairy products and eggs	9,293	8,925	10,120	158	195	196
04		:Cereals and preparations	29,885	30,184	29,047	8,373	6,683	4,663
	:041, 046	:Wheat and wheat flour	3,371	4,458	3,517	1,793	881	605
	:042	:Rice	2,682	2,913	2,666	993	1,120	1,105
	:043-045	:Coarse grains	7,023	5,245	2,970	3,769	3,152	2,069
	:047, 048	:Other grain preparations	16,809	17,568	19,894	1,818	1,530	884
	:051-053	:Fruits, nuts, and preparations	109,806	114,798	120,063	18,309	17,194	17,696
	:054-055	:Vegetables and preparations	39,949	45,122	55,438	4,331	4,686	5,033
06		:Sugar and preparations and honey	15,741	16,740	15,133	287	227	177
07		:Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	111,624	115,814	118,376	470	246	217
08		:Feeding stuff for animals	53,716	50,678	49,440	743	2,371	2,495
11		:Beverages, excluding distilled alcoholic ..	21,712	25,637	26,953	15	9	11
	:121.0	:Tobacco, unmanufactured	17,629	17,200	14,378	14,643	14,179	11,408
*21		:Hides, skins, and furs, undressed	19,645	18,047	21,882	1,986	2,332	2,541
22		:Oilseeds, oilnuts, and oil kernels	14,038	12,762	9,406	202	230	211
	:261-265	:Natural fibers	19,765	16,403	15,247	8,347	7,533	5,970
	:*262	:Wool	6,346	4,504	4,952	59	19	3
	:263.1-263.2	:Cotton	9,713	9,045	7,804	8,288	7,513	5,967
		:Animal and vegetable oils and fats	16,838	19,857	21,248	809	357	1,324
	:091.3, 411.3	:Animal fats, including lard	297	365	400	5	1	8
	:421, 422	:Vegetable oils	10,722	12,897	13,575	775	265	1,256
	:091.4, 431	:Animal and vegetable oils and fats ..						
		:and waxes, processed	5,819	6,595	7,273	29	91	60
	:231.1	:Rubber, natural	11,057	9,188	12,687	---	3	1
29	:099, 551.1,							
	:599.5	:Other	66,020	69,036	74,164	3,619	4,349	4,145
		:Total	591,875	612,777	643,564	64,546	63,143	58,850

* Hides and skins exclude waste and used leather (211.8). Wool excludes carded and combed wool or other animal hair (262.7), wool tops (262.8), and waste of wool and of other animal hair (262.9).

Table 26.--Ireland's total agricultural imports and exports from the United States, calendar years 1967-69

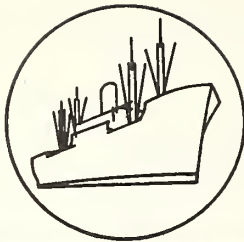
SITC Code Sect.: Group or Div.: Subgroup	Commodity	World			United States		
		1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
					-- 1,000 dollars --		
00	:Live animals	29,891	29,754	35,261	639	810	1,628
01	:Meats and preparations	417	475	489	---	2	---
02	:Dairy products and eggs	709	723	823	125	155	2
04	:Cereals and preparations	35,316	37,161	27,928	10,084	7,728	4,490
:041, 046	: Wheat and wheat flour	15,208	17,246	9,087	2,340	1,167	115
:042	: Rice	468	526	605	120	196	209
:043-045	: Coarse grains	15,705	14,832	12,488	7,548	6,296	4,043
:047, 048	: Other grain preparations	3,935	4,557	5,748	76	69	123
:051-053	:Fruits, nuts, and preparations	26,699	23,540	26,515	2,939	1,188	980
:054-055	:Vegetables and preparations	8,223	8,470	8,778	1,115	1,300	1,645
06	:Sugar and preparations and honey	6,291	4,907	6,391	20	22	19
07	:Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	23,958	26,092	25,356	5	6	9
08	:Feeding stuff for animals	17,493	19,225	19,793	4,904	5,960	5,950
11	:Beverages, excluding distilled alcoholic ..	4,615	4,702	4,778	3	1	---
:121.0	:Tobacco, unmanufactured	13,070	17,427	20,332	12,130	16,374	13,769
*21	:Hides, skins, and furs, undressed	1,506	1,935	3,348	10	43	---
22	:Oilseeds, oilnuts, and oil kernels	2,332	2,228	2,622	373	13	236
:261-265	:Natural fibers	16,868	17,934	17,122	2,022	1,978	839
:*262	: Wool	7,599	8,679	9,181	12	55	9
:263.1-263.2	: Cotton	3,823	4,409	3,231	2,008	1,923	830
:091.3, 411.3	:Animal and vegetable oils and fats	5,575	6,618	7,521	293	605	472
:421, 422	: Vegetable oils	418	724	906	148	409	379
:091.4, 431	: Animal and vegetable oils and fats : and waxes, processed	3,322	4,038	4,298	137	162	65
:231.1	:Rubber, natural	1,835	1,856	2,317	8	34	28
:099, 551.1,	:Other	1,225	1,400	1,409	1	---	2
:599.5	:Other	11,391	12,244	13,832	536	406	488
:Total	:Total	205,579	214,835	222,298	35,199	36,591	30,529

*Hides and skins exclude waste and used leather (211.8). Wool excludes carded and combed wool or other animal hair (262.7), wool tops (262.8), and waste of wool and of other animal hair (262.9).

Table 27.--Austria's total agricultural imports and imports from the United States, calendar years 1962-69

SITC Code	Commodity	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
					-- 1,000 dollars --				
	:World:								
00	:Live animals	6,924	8,827	5,372	5,726	16,094	6,446	2,926	1,918
01	:Meats and preparations	9,983	10,386	17,229	20,397	21,232	18,150	15,135	20,892
02	:Dairy products and eggs	10,572	13,428	11,080	12,703	14,281	12,470	12,008	13,076
04	:Cereals and preparations	49,908	42,653	54,299	71,609	69,164	43,424	37,026	26,444
:041, 046	: Wheat and wheat flour	6,119	4,054	3,858	6,818	7,936	1,941	1,396	1,341
:042	: Rice	5,168	5,281	5,373	5,695	6,041	6,509	6,990	6,204
:043-045	: Coarse grains	37,226	31,350	42,663	56,102	51,634	30,818	23,636	13,152
:047, 048	: Other grain preparations	1,395	1,968	2,405	2,994	3,553	4,156	5,004	5,747
:051-053	:Fruits, nuts, and preparations	45,619	48,508	50,710	63,389	60,309	61,494	60,513	66,263
:054-055	:Vegetables and preparations	15,837	13,969	13,805	20,190	17,613	19,646	19,008	20,445
06	:Sugar and preparations and honey	8,584	7,820	3,044	3,813	4,862	4,756	4,813	4,538
07	:Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	23,274	24,955	29,851	32,492	32,719	35,978	39,652	44,927
08	:Feeding stuff for animals	9,213	11,478	12,555	17,122	19,102	20,314	19,831	23,417
11	:Beverages, excluding distilled alcoholic	6,671	8,763	6,048	6,469	9,564	9,862	8,666	7,587
:121.0	:Tobacco, unmanufactured	10,643	12,583	11,798	14,019	13,802	13,125	15,909	11,234
*21	:Hides, skins, and furs, undressed	7,746	8,655	10,901	10,357	11,110	7,889	10,833	13,137
22	:Oilseeds, oilnuts, and oil kernels	3,673	3,159	2,201	2,776	2,595	2,510	2,613	2,916
:261-265	:Natural fibers	42,572	30,875	33,800	29,175	28,521	26,519	28,247	28,212
:*262	: Wool	24,207	14,673	14,562	11,884	12,273	7,520	7,821	8,657
:263.1-263.2	: Cotton	18,365	16,202	19,238	17,291	16,248	14,569	15,660	14,599
:	: Animal and vegetable oils and fats	18,932	18,733	22,915	26,909	25,707	23,845	21,407	21,370
:091.3, 411.3	: Animal fats, including lard	688	336	259	305	374	275	189	154
:421, 422	: Vegetable oils	13,314	14,765	19,133	22,097	20,707	18,587	16,626	16,426
:091.4, 431	: Animal and vegetable oils and fats	4,930	3,632	3,523	4,507	4,626	4,983	4,592	4,790
:	: and waxes, processed	6,393	6,220	6,106	6,579	5,949	5,578	6,074	8,427
:231.1	:Rubber, natural								
29 :099, 551.1,									
: 599.5	:Other	23,685	26,812	31,055	21,923	24,238	24,858	26,616	31,189
:									
:	: Total	300,229	297,824	312,769	365,648	376,862	331,284	331,277	345,992
:									
:	:United States:								
00	:Live animals	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	---
01	:Meats and preparations	991	1,290	1,225	1,186	1,422	1,051	891	665
02	:Dairy products and eggs	108	812	488	48	8	---	9	---
04	:Cereals and preparations	15,799	6,591	14,875	5,653	16,045	788	1,168	635
:041, 046	: Wheat and wheat flour	1,090	---	565	1	437	1	---	---
:042	: Rice	144	138	521	258	234	286	455	310
:043-045	: Coarse grains	14,565	6,453	13,789	5,377	15,355	483	695	316
:047, 048	: Other grain preparations	---	---	---	17	19	18	18	9
:051-053	:Fruits, nuts, and preparations	1,134	2,127	1,709	2,979	2,537	2,276	2,125	2,186
:054-055	:Vegetables and preparations	305	558	393	530	608	527	529	520
06	:Sugar and preparations and honey	---	---	110	115	186	225	132	94
07	:Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	---	---	---	53	38	43	19	21
08	:Feeding stuff for animals	200	120	526	1,078	2,056	3,597	3,581	5,416
11	:Beverages, excluding distilled alcoholic	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
:121.0	:Tobacco, unmanufactured	4,386	3,123	3,455	3,692	4,392	3,833	4,759	3,183
*21	:Hides, skins, and furs, undressed	517	640	1,359	954	1,001	685	1,190	1,356
22	:Oilseeds, oilnuts, and oil kernels	---	---	---	12	1	7	12	10
:261-265	:Natural fibers	7,323	4,799	6,931	3,625	2,266	1,885	1,119	185
:*262	: Wool	---	---	152	103	117	73	56	35
:263.1-263.2	: Cotton	7,323	4,799	6,779	3,522	2,149	1,812	1,063	147
:	: Animal and vegetable oils and fats	864	635	2,088	1,287	183	108	85	135
:091.3, 411.3	: Animal fats, including lard	---	---	110	156	---	10	5	4
:421, 422	: Vegetable oils	864	635	1,978	1,131	183	93	70	124
:091.4, 431	: Animal and vegetable oils and fats								
:	: and waxes, processed	---	---	---	6	---	5	10	4
:231.1	:Rubber, natural	---	---	---	13	18	11	46	123
29 :099, 551.1,									
: 599.5	:Other	31	488	3,566	3,360	3,846	760	731	765
:									
:	: Total	31,658	21,183	33,625	24,586	34,589	15,290	16,425	15,294

*Hides and skins exclude waste and used leather (211.8). Wool excludes carded and combed wool or other animal hair (262.7), wool tops (262.8), and waste of wool and of other animal hair (262.9).



Export Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, JULY-AUGUST 1970

Buoyed by heavy sales of soybeans abroad, U.S. agricultural exports advanced to \$1,087 million in July-August, 16 percent over the same months in 1969. Increases also occurred for wheat, feed grains, protein meal, fruits, vegetables, lard, tallow, dairy products, and soybean oil. Partially offsetting these gains, however, were declines in cotton, tobacco, pork, and rice. July-August exports of nonagricultural products totaled \$5,702 million, up 9 percent from the year-earlier pace.

A 15-percent increase in exports of animals and their products reflected substantially larger shipments of tallow, lard, and dairy products. Higher prices accounted for much of the value gain for animal fat, although tonnage shipped did pick up -- especially to Western Europe and Japan. Meat shipments, especially fresh pork, declined 14 percent. Hide exports were somewhat lower in July-August, largely due to reduced purchases by Japan and Western Europe. The 62-percent gain in exports of dairy products reversed the decline of the past year.

Small U.S. stocks of cotton, larger world production, and increased use of manmade fibers limited U.S. exports this fiscal year through August to \$36 million, down about one-third. However, with a gain in U.S. production in 1970, exports are expected to improve the rest of 1970/71. Though July-August shipments were primarily to the Far East, Canada continued to purchase sizable quantities.

Exports of grains and preparations rose 8 percent from July-August 1969 to \$425 million. Contributing to the gain was a 21-percent value increase in wheat and product exports. The 104 million bushels of grain exported were nearly two-fifths higher than a year earlier. Wheat shipments averaged \$1.57 per bushel, compared with \$1.66 in 1969. Exports of rice, totaling \$48 million, were down 16 percent. At \$188 million, feed grain exports were up 4 percent.

Exports of oilseeds and products gained an impressive 76 percent in July-August 1970 over the same period in 1969. Soybean outgo nearly doubled to \$152 million as sharply larger shipments moved to both Japan and Western Europe. Soybean oil exports were 3 times the 1969 levels. Exports of protein meal also were substantially above the \$44 million in 1969. Increased livestock production and poor grain prospects in many countries have strengthened the sales of protein meal and soybeans as the European Community continues to use protein meal in mixed feeds in lieu of high-priced coarse grains.

U.S. exports of tobacco totaled \$61 million in July-August 1970, 18 percent below the same months in 1969. Most of the decline was in flue-cured tobacco. The unit value of tobacco exports averaged 95 cents per pound, 8 cents above year-earlier levels. The high-quality crops of both 1969 and 1970 and the larger proportion of higher-priced stemmed tobacco accounted for the gain in unit value.

Table 28.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity
July-August 1969 and 1970

Commodity	July-August		Change
	1969	1970 <u>1/</u>	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products	16	26	+62
Fats, oils, and greases	28	40	+43
Hides and skins	26	21	-19
Meats and meat products	22	19	-14
Poultry products	10	10	--
Other	14	17	+21
Total animals and products ...	116	133	+15
Cotton, excluding linters	53	35	-34
Feeds and fodders, excl. protein meal:			
Corn byproducts	6	8	+33
Alfalfa meal	4	6	+50
Other	9	12	+33
Total feeds and fodders, except oil cake and meal ...	19	26	+37
Fruits and preparations	62	67	+8
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	181	188	+4
Rice	57	48	-16
Wheat and products	146	177	+21
Other	10	12	+20
Total grains and preparations	394	425	+8
Nuts and preparations	4	6	+50
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils	16	43	+169
Soybeans	82	152	+85
Protein meal	44	62	+41
Other	11	13	+18
Total oilseeds and products ..	153	270	+76
Tobacco, unmanufactured	74	61	-18
Vegetables and preparations	25	28	+12
Other	38	36	-5
Total exports	938	1,087	+16

1/ Preliminary.

Materially larger outcarrys of fruits and vegetables boosted their total export value 9 percent to \$95 million from \$87 million in July-August 1969. Leading gainers among the vegetables were dried beans and fresh potatoes. Exports of fresh and dried fruits and fruit juices increased.

U.S. Agricultural Exports to the EC, July-August 1970

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Community totaled \$227 million, up one-fifth from July-August (table 29). The increase occurred in nonvariable-levy items, which gained nearly two-fifths to \$163 million largely due to sharply higher sales of soybean meal and soybeans. Shipments of hides and skins, tobacco, and cotton declined. Exports of variable-levy items were off 7 percent from the \$69 million in July-August 1969. A \$4 million gain in wheat shipments partially offset the \$5 million declines in feed grains and rice.

Table 29.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity,
August and July-August 1969 and 1970

Commodity	August		July-August	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
-- 1,000 dollars --				
Variable-levy commodities: 1/				
Feed grains	20,601	27,206	50,613	46,239
Corn	19,809	25,076	49,346	43,726
Grain sorghums	792	2,081	1,232	2,409
Barley	0	0	0	55
Oats	0	49	35	49
Rice	1,386	1,754	6,948	2,168
Rye grain	121	0	121	0
Wheat grain	4,175	5,575	7,573	11,719
Wheat flour	91	96	199	206
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	45	100	79	117
Pork, excl. variety meats	39	13	80	23
Lard 2/	25	132	25	132
Dairy products	27	6	113	35
Poultry and eggs	1,196	1,123	2,089	2,003
Live poultry	42	100	188	350
Broilers and fryers	28	11	133	50
Stewing chickens	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	891	904	1,351	1,416
Other fresh poultry	46	0	53	0
Eggs	189	108	364	187
Other	267	171	713	1,081
Total	27,973	36,176	68,553	63,723
Nonvariable-levy commodities:				
Canned poultry 3/	20	0	20	0
Cotton, excl. linters	1,148	437	2,672	1,137
Fruits and preparations	7,604	7,178	13,528	13,697
Fresh fruits	3,458	3,601	7,430	7,394
Citrus	3,449	3,594	7,421	7,375
Oranges and tangerines	2,125	1,968	5,108	3,916
Lemons and limes	1,134	1,134	1,920	2,580
Grapefruits	190	475	393	862
Other	0	17	0	17
Apples	0	0	0	0
Grapes	6	0	6	0
Other	3	7	3	19
Dried fruits	1,298	828	1,611	2,041
Raisins	274	190	346	276
Prunes	828	94	1,051	1,214
Other	196	544	214	551
Fruit juices	555	845	1,464	1,688
Orange	300	495	926	998
Grapefruit	143	107	320	234
Other	112	243	218	456
Canned fruits 4/	2,201	1,877	2,829	2,476
Peaches	359	327	401	501
Fruit cocktail	349	141	381	287
Pineapples	919	1,228	1,430	1,461
Other	574	181	617	227

Continued--

Table 29.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity,
August and July-August 1969 and 1970--Continued

Commodity	August		July-August	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
-- 1,000 dollars --				
Nonvariable-levy commodities--Con.:				
Other fruits	92	27	194	98
Vegetables and preparations	826	1,239	1,519	2,096
Pulse	379	581	634	956
Dried beans	249	431	469	650
Dried peas	130	150	165	306
Fresh vegetables	18	2	19	2
Canned vegetables	88	70	197	220
Asparagus	35	17	99	102
Other	53	53	98	118
Other vegetables and preparations ..	341	586	669	918
Hides and skins	2,011	1,268	4,205	2,925
Cattle hides	1,703	1,012	3,458	2,356
Calf and kip skins	72	37	171	60
Other	236	219	576	509
Oilseeds and products	21,913	42,797	44,490	87,045
Oil cake and meal	12,318	15,397	23,371	40,331
Soybean	11,540	13,838	22,275	38,557
Other	778	1,559	1,096	1,774
Oilseeds	9,143	26,176	18,851	45,395
Soybeans	9,110	25,795	18,291	41,998
Flaxseeds	4	0	392	2,782
Other	29	381	168	615
Vegetable oils	452	1,224	2,268	1,319
Cottonseed	18	70	19	70
Soybean	3	93	22	95
Linseed	3	358	4	358
Other	428	703	2,223	796
Tallow <u>3/</u>	1,047	3,311	1,765	5,671
Tobacco, unmanufactured	13,541	9,753	32,756	24,654
Variety meats, fresh or frozen <u>3/</u> ...	2,030	3,622	5,729	6,129
Nuts and preparations	480	745	767	1,944
Hops	0	0	0	0
Corn byproducts, feed <u>5/</u>	2,704	3,707	5,436	7,952
Food for relief and charity	0	199	0	201
Other	3,280	4,762	6,314	9,653
Total nonvariables	56,604	79,018	119,201	163,104
Total EC	84,577	115,194	187,754	226,827

1/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964. 2/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 3/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT. 4/ Variable levy on sugar-added content. 5/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").



Import Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, JULY-AUGUST 1970

Continued strong domestic demand, higher prices, and increased foreign production contributed to a 9-percent value rise in U.S. agricultural imports during the first 2 months of this fiscal year (table 30). These imports totaled \$455 million in July and \$458 million in August. Last year such imports were valued at \$434 million and \$408 million, respectively.

July-August gains over a year earlier were concentrated in complementary or noncompetitive farm products, which increased 12 percent in value to \$336 million. Most of this expansion was due to large price increases for coffee, reflecting reduced Brazilian output after freeze damage in the Parana region. As a result, U.S. green coffee imports declined 1 percent in volume to 419 million pounds, but value jumped 45 percent to \$194 million. In August, their import value averaged more than 46 cents per pound, compared with 32 cents a year earlier.

Banana imports in July-August totaled 681 million pounds worth nearly \$33 million, well above last year's pace. Partially offsetting the value gain in complementary products were reductions for crude rubber, cocoa beans, spices, tea, silk, carpet wool, and soluble coffee.

Supplementary or competitive agricultural imports showed a gain of 6 percent over July-August 1969 -- largely on the strength of higher prices. Beef imports fell 5 percent in volume but gained 5 percent in value. Dutiable cattle entries were one-third higher at 65,000 head, but value climbed 50 percent to nearly \$9 million. Cane sugar imports declined 2 percent in volume to 990,000 short tons while value increased 2 percent to \$137 million. There were also larger imports of dairy products, grains, oilbearing materials, animal feeds, and wines (table 31).

Table 30.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity,
July-August 1969 and 1970

Commodity or commodity group	July-August		Change
	1969	1970 <u>1/</u>	
	Million dollars		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Cattle, dutiable	6	9	+50
Dairy products	14	18	+29
Hides and skins, excluding fur	11	9	-18
Meats and meat products, excluding poultry:			
Beef and veal	129	135	+5
Pork	39	42	+8
Other meats and products	11	11	0
Wool, apparel	13	10	-23
Other animals and animal products	18	21	+17
Total animals and products	241	255	+6
Cotton, raw, excluding linters	2/	2/	---
Feeds and fodders, excluding oil cake	3	5	+67
Fruits and preparations	21	19	-10
Grains and preparations	9	12	+33
Nuts and preparations, edible	17	18	+6
Oilseeds, oilnuts, and products:			
Coconut oil	7	13	+86
Copra	8	7	-12
Olive oil	2	3	+50
Other oilseeds and products	11	9	-18
Seeds and nursery stock, excluding oilseeds	4	5	+25
Sugar and molasses:			
Sugar, cane	134	137	+2
Molasses, inedible	5	7	+40
Tobacco, unmanufactured	23	24	+4
Vegetables and preparations	20	22	+10
Wines and malt beverages:			
Wines	19	22	+16
Malt beverages	6	6	0
Other supplementary vegetable products	13	14	+8
Total supplementary products	543	578	+6
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas, fresh	26	33	+27
Cocoa and chocolate:			
Cocoa beans	34	27	-21
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	4	6	+50
Coffee:			
Coffee, green or crude	134	194	+45
Coffee, soluble	10	6	-40
Drugs, crude	4	4	0
Essential oils	5	6	+20
Fibers, unmanufactured	3	3	0
Rubber, crude:			
Rubber, crude, dry form	42	27	-36
Rubber, latex	4	3	-25
Silk, raw	2	1	-50
Spices	7	7	0
Tea, crude	7	6	-14
Wool, carpet	11	6	-45
Other complementary products	6	7	+17
Total complementary products	299	336	+12
Total agricultural imports	842	914	+9

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Less than \$500,000.

Table 31.--U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August and July-August 1969 and 1970

Commodity	Unit	August				July-August			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Supplementary:									
Animals and animal products									
Animals, live									
Baby chicks	No.	346	330	205	216	683	795	393	515
Cattle, dutiable	No.	14	24	2,173	3,870	49	65	5,703	8,790
Cattle for breeding, free	No.	2	2	662	925	4	4	1,785	1,351
Horses	No.	2/	2/	717	803	2/	2/	2,113	1,775
Other, including live poultry	---	3/	3/	116	566	3/	3/	223	1,491
Total animals, live	---	---	---	3,873	6,380	---	---	9,783	14,356
Dairy products									
Blue-mold cheese, including Roquefort	Lb.	520	752	364	583	1,066	1,340	797	1,032
Cheddar	Lb.	512	108	224	71	891	337	364	203
Colby	Lb.	45	42	13	11	247	45	68	12
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	943	1,382	429	666	1,849	2,155	861	1,031
Romano, Reggiano, Parmesano, and Provoloni	Lb.	611	516	261	414	2,337	836	1,092	717
Pecorino	Lb.	1,100	1,597	707	1,093	2,496	2,873	1,538	1,809
Swiss	Lb.	3,221	3,310	1,615	1,775	5,865	6,910	2,959	3,702
Other	Lb.	2,668	4,096	943	1,605	4,859	8,118	1,847	3,119
Total cheese	Lb.	9,620	11,803	4,536	6,218	19,610	22,614	9,326	11,625
Butter	Lb.	32	34	16	19	81	75	47	40
Casein and mixtures	Lb.	11,526	13,587	2,436	3,031	18,981	25,600	4,026	6,087
Other	---	3/	3/	534	96	3/	3/	809	188
Total dairy products	---	---	---	7,562	9,364	---	---	14,408	17,940
Hides and skins, except fur									
Calf and kip skins	Lb.	561	326	323	102	1,700	1,217	1,063	385
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,607	1,082	251	164	3,359	3,064	540	442
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	438	114	543	100	994	308	1,073	275
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	3,808	6,067	2,886	3,598	8,325	10,288	6,653	6,339
Other 4/	Lb.	1,172	631	583	397	2,727	2,044	1,369	1,167
Total hides and skins	Lb.	7,586	8,220	4,586	4,361	17,105	16,921	10,698	8,608
Meats and meat preparations									
Beef and veal:									
Canned	Lb.	14,573	13,745	5,738	6,120	25,095	21,936	9,849	9,705
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	132,448	113,208	64,330	57,824	235,111	219,607	112,209	113,661
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	4,258	6,396	2,584	4,296	11,312	15,958	6,793	11,149
Total beef and veal	Lb.	151,279	133,349	72,652	68,240	271,518	257,501	128,851	134,515
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	13,322	5,587	4,350	2,155	22,255	18,142	7,275	6,955
Pork:									
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	3,289	4,336	1,535	1,763	6,748	10,332	3,196	4,248
Hams and shoulders, canned, etc.	Lb.	14,406	16,703	12,049	14,724	36,079	38,487	30,285	34,016
Other	Lb.	3,505	2,629	2,400	1,697	7,627	6,394	5,126	4,166
Total pork	Lb.	21,200	23,668	15,984	18,184	50,454	55,213	38,607	42,430

Continued--

Table 31.--U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity, August and July-August 1969 and 1970--Continued

Commodity	August				July-August			
	Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Meats and meat preparations--Continued								
Other, including meat extracts	3,008	4,463	1,497	2,075	7,305	9,382	3,403	4,229
Total meats and meat preparations	188,809	167,067	94,483	90,654	351,532	340,238	178,136	188,129
Poultry products								
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	148	125	73	53	148	238	74	111
Eggs in the shell	112	839	81	331	188	2,322	182	879
Poultry meat	16	69	112	94	23	131	144	167
Total poultry products	---	---	266	478	---	---	400	1,157
Other animal products								
Beeswax	274	235	198	170	591	566	443	405
Bones, hoofs, and horns	3/	3/	337	359	3/	427	427	610
Bristles, crude or prepared	213	229	881	487	458	389	1,550	1,069
Fats, oils, and greases	1,287	1,208	126	132	2,787	2,412	253	231
Feathers and downs, crude and sorted	453	390	596	718	902	730	1,271	1,403
Gelatin	3/	3/	1,013	1,151	3/	3/	1,901	2,100
Hair, unmanufactured	682	578	448	509	1,394	1,546	948	1,071
Sausage casings	3/	3/	2,200	1,933	3/	3/	4,314	4,884
Ossein	310	794	79	228	729	1,302	188	381
Rennet	39	63	146	115	79	141	216	324
Wool, unmanufactured, except free in bond	14,107	7,634	8,828	3,787	21,261	18,884	13,069	9,690
Other	3/	3/	1,358	1,218	3/	3/	2,522	2,699
Total other animal products	---	---	16,210	10,807	---	---	27,102	24,867
Total animals and animal products	---	---	126,980	122,044	---	---	240,527	255,057
Vegetable products								
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.)								
Cotton, raw	1	1	226	71	2	3	335	337
Linters	7	6	284	431	15	14	598	703
Total cotton, unmanufactured	8	7	510	502	17	17	933	1,040
Fruits and preparations								
Apples, fresh	2,094	1,543	196	90	6,175	8,584	695	661
Apple or pear juices	1,207	696	350	187	1,727	1,857	526	527
Blueberries	1,996	3,289	327	719	2,169	3,787	370	849
Strawberries	6,865	6,913	1,162	1,033	17,695	14,338	3,174	2,241
Other berries	1,019	521	208	117	406	2,689	1,544	846
Cherries	985	881	291	278	3,417	3,099	963	954
Dates	127	15	10	15	195	15	1	1
Figs	190	433	13	34	728	1,557	50	116
Grapes	406	676	69	56	687	2,435	107	284
Melons	0	153	0	8	1,538	1,363	61	58

Continued--

Table 31.--U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August and July-August 1969 and 1970--Continued

Commodity	Unit	August				July-August			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Fruits and preparations--Continued									
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	7,891	5,712	1,454	1,257	16,601	13,317	3,097	2,926
Oranges, other	Lb.	759	981	41	78	2,382	3,606	147	338
Orange juice	Gal.	36	958	15	277	1,310	958	582	277
Pears	Lb.	50	1,240	6	165	574	1,849	81	223
Pineapples, canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	27,516	18,501	3,090	2,295	52,728	43,633	5,903	5,226
Pineapple juice	Gal.	1,406	397	318	101	2,516	1,888	571	462
Other	---	3/	3/	1,824	1,417	3/	3/	3,460	3,046
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	9,374	8,113	---	---	21,343	18,832
Grains and preparations									
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	363	449	406	533	1,425	2,206	1,579	2,558
Barley malt	Cwt.	43	48	219	238	84	166	426	777
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	58	205	98	223	176	274	266	328
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	67	84	60	83	185	154	180	183
Rice	Lb.	237	3,161	141	146	319	10,436	163	475
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	15	151	16	0	77	151	78
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	21	6	70	10	21	6	70	10
Wheat flour	Cwt.	1	19	4	118	14	20	125	10
Wheat gluten	Lb.	1,511	2,361	291	465	2,878	3,371	552	685
Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc.	Lb.	5,451	7,196	1,938	2,530	11,466	13,542	3,902	4,711
Bread crumbs	Lb.	1,886	1,744	265	251	3,339	474	476	476
Bread, yeast-leavened	Lb.	414	485	52	82	781	920	117	148
Macaroni, spaghetti, etc.	Lb.	1,870	2,352	329	411	3,153	4,224	273	486
Other	---	3/	3/	260	186	---	---	---	---
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	4,284	5,292	---	---	8,373	11,848
Nuts and preparations									
Almonds	Lb.	17	5	14	3	41	64	28	47
Brazil nuts	Lb.	2,142	6,778	623	1,315	9,982	10,819	2,379	2,287
Cashew nuts	Lb.	6,494	8,456	3,579	5,130	16,007	17,383	8,804	10,450
Chestnuts	Lb.	11	165	6	47	37	177	14	54
Coconut meat, fresh, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	9,765	8,875	1,278	1,243	20,474	19,145	2,738	2,673
Filberts	Lb.	63	252	46	173	177	438	120	304
Pistache nuts	Lb.	2,912	604	1,946	406	4,525	2,656	3,073	1,880
Walnuts	Lb.	59	16	32	7	128	30	68	14
Other	---	3/	3/	73	162	3/	3/	196	296
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	7,597	8,486	---	---	17,420	18,005
Oilbearing material and products									
Oil cake and meal	Lb.	3,613	5,968	97	177	8,135	6,458	220	196
Oilseeds and oilnuts:									
Copra	Lb.	74,665	39,514	5,585	3,552	109,421	80,513	8,171	7,008
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,933	2,538	346	450	6,128	6,252	824	1,061
Other	---	3/	3/	163	159	3/	3/	204	251
Total oilseeds and oilnuts	---	---	---	6,094	4,161	---	---	9,199	8,320

Continued--

Table 31.--U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August and July-August 1969 and 1970--Continued

Commodity	Unit	August				July-August			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/2	1969	1970 1/2	1969	1970 1/2	1969	1970 1/2
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Oilbearing materials and products--Continued									
Vegetable oils and waxes:									
Carnauba	Lb.	708	587	256	179	1,509	1,200	522	374
Castor oil	Lb.	7,399	5,075	765	571	15,533	11,850	1,586	1,299
Coconut oil	Lb.	28,327	46,870	3,094	6,368	62,818	94,517	6,736	12,846
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	3,138	4,366	1,021	1,419	7,761	9,249	2,414	2,987
Palm oil	Lb.	17,872	6,765	1,328	814	50,802	20,247	3,567	2,333
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	9,177	5,833	1,302	906	18,193	12,241	2,461	1,776
Tung oil	Lb.	0	3,235	0	624	0	3,235	0	624
Other	Lb.	2,561	3,286	481	626	9,720	7,184	1,673	1,362
Total vegetable oils and waxes	Lb.	69,182	76,017	8,247	11,507	166,336	159,723	18,959	23,601
Total oilbearing materials and products:	---	---	---	14,438	15,845	---	---	28,378	32,117
Sugar and related products									
Sugar, cane or beet	S. ton	429	536	56,450	74,536	1,013	990	134,419	137,184
Molasses, inedible	Gal.	21,656	29,629	2,178	3,570	53,148	56,259	5,393	6,756
Maple sugar and sirup	Lb.	1,130	910	462	361	1,652	1,697	660	689
Honey	Lb.	958	971	102	112	2,015	2,081	224	254
Other	---	3/	3/	943	348	3/	3/	1,422	422
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	60,135	78,927	---	---	142,118	145,305
Vegetables and preparations									
Fresh or frozen:									
Carrots	Lb.	1,247	912	58	41	1,300	934	63	42
Cucumbers	Lb.	668	20	55	2	756	53	63	5
Eggplant	Lb.	0	0	0	0	3	0	2/	0
Garlic	Lb.	1,322	1,064	173	206	2,934	2,482	393	427
Onions	Lb.	1,026	933	142	101	3,079	2,931	410	335
Peppers	Lb.	454	657	49	57	981	1,297	134	146
Potatoes, white or Irish	Owt.	2/	0	1	0	57	2/	173	1
Squash	Lb.	42	49	3	3	42	63	3	4
Tomatoes	Lb.	2,194	2,569	172	261	4,390	6,342	424	791
Turnips or rutabagas	Owt.	21	25	55	120	23	31	64	165
Prepared or preserved:									
Cassava, flour, starch, and tapioca	Lb.	17,277	8,914	579	290	38,344	28,924	1,333	1,009
Hops	Lb.	0	3	0	4	10	216	7	203
Mushrooms, including dried	Lb.	2,319	2,190	1,403	1,558	4,610	3,703	2,811	2,726
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,101	1,386	2,464	3,156	2,680	2,595	5,933	5,865
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,283	2,750	241	500	2,842	4,896	522	840
Tomatoes	Lb.	1,883	2,779	180	264	7,000	8,000	697	749
Tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	5,204	6,181	845	844	11,341	12,349	1,821	1,698
Other	---	3/	3/	2,595	3,287	3/	3/	5,313	6,539
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	9,015	10,694	---	---	20,164	21,545
Other vegetable products									
Broomcorn	S. ton	1	2	676	896	2	3	1,061	1,389
Cocoa butter	Lb.	1,478	3,001	1,300	1,875	2,640	4,500	2,301	2,875
Feeds and fodders, except oil cake and meal ..	---	3/	3/	1,621	2,420	3/	3/	3,270	5,204

Continued--

Table 31.--U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August and July-August 1969 and 1970--Continued

Commodity	Unit	August				July-August			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Other vegetable products--Continued									
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L. ton	2	1	167	68	5	4	674	659
Malt liquors	Gal.	2,763	2,308	3,106	2,868	5,688	4,943	6,397	6,055
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	3/	3/	2,281	2,786	3/	3/	2,428	3,057
Seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	4,260	3,859	816	1,060	8,188	6,742	1,533	1,949
Spices	Lb.	7,847	9,354	801	922	13,933	19,096	1,509	1,660
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	18,970	23,556	12,035	12,390	35,834	44,026	22,601	23,695
Wines	Gal.	1,860	2,230	8,857	10,809	4,064	4,522	18,994	22,204
Other	---	3/	3/	1,290	2,422	3/	3/	2,385	5,227
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	32,950	38,516	---	---	63,153	73,974
Total vegetable products									
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	138,303	166,375	---	---	302,488	322,672
Total supplementary imports									
Total supplementary imports	---	---	---	265,283	288,419	---	---	543,015	577,729
Complementary:									
Bananas and plantains, fresh:									
Bananas	Lb.	231,448	322,882	10,807	15,401	553,090	680,907	25,937	32,683
Plantains	Lb.	5,739	7,212	271	337	14,020	16,482	674	742
Coffee, green	Lb.	195,325	213,754	61,987	99,694	422,088	418,771	133,952	194,121
Coffee extracts, essences, and concentrates	Lb.	4,629	2,547	4,283	3,141	10,130	4,113	10,197	5,625
Cocoa beans	Lb.	48,453	47,799	15,433	12,511	105,584	101,815	34,020	27,402
Cocoa and chocolate preparations	Lb.	11,130	16,277	2,153	3,246	22,989	28,675	4,091	5,985
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	---	3/	3/	1,582	1,970	3/	3/	3,553	3,666
Essential or distilled oils	---	3/	3/	2,889	2,836	3/	3/	5,119	5,820
Fibers, unmanufactured	L. ton	7	10	1,545	1,763	17	94	3,483	3,291
Rubber, crude, natural:									
Rubber, dry form	Lb.	110,278	67,688	23,926	13,099	194,805	143,628	41,765	27,143
Rubber, latex	Lb.	13,347	7,870	2,629	1,432	20,292	16,566	4,090	2,953
Silk, raw	Lb.	144	43	1,014	339	308	141	2,122	1,137
Spices:									
Pepper, unground, black	Lb.	2,991	1,962	884	859	6,022	4,094	1,741	1,643
Vanilla beans	Lb.	51	306	233	1,438	322	420	1,547	1,990
Other spices	Lb.	3,636	4,711	1,472	1,462	8,979	8,818	3,912	3,359
Tea	Lb.	8,892	8,778	3,195	3,272	20,536	17,718	7,484	6,427
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond	Glb.	17,408	10,806	6,120	3,780	30,437	17,869	10,852	6,251
Other complementary agricultural products	---	3/	3/	2,030	3,082	3/	3/	4,135	5,486
Total complementary imports	---	---	---	142,453	169,662	---	---	298,674	335,724
Total agricultural imports									
Total agricultural imports	---	---	---	407,736	458,081	---	---	841,689	913,453
Total nonagricultural imports									
Total nonagricultural imports	---	---	---	2,478,264	2,643,639	---	---	5,171,511	5,502,207
Total imports, all commodities									
Total imports, all commodities	---	---	---	2,886,000	3,101,720	---	---	6,013,200	6,415,660

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than \$500. 3/ Reported in value only. 4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 32.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August and July-August 1969 and 1970

Commodity	Unit	August				July-August			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Animals and animal products									
Animals, live									
Cattle	No.	3	2	1,480	1,097	5	4	2,386	2,069
Poultry, live:									
Baby chicks, excluding breeding chicks	No.	1,422	879	613	182	2,699	2,134	1,175	431
Breeding chicks	No.	762	1,148	622	1,089	1,562	2,494	1,566	2,581
Other live poultry	---	2/	2/	263	164	2/	2/	443	422
Other	---	2/	2/	934	1,775	2/	2/	1,326	2,733
Total animals, live	---	---	---	3,912	4,307	---	---	6,896	8,236
Dairy products									
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	Lb.	0	2	0	1	0	9	0	6
Butter, including donations	Lb.	34	15	25	7	57	106	41	36
Cheese and curd, including donations	Lb.	1,600	484	640	360	1,964	1,132	903	836
Milk and cream:									
Condensed or evaporated	Lb.	5,995	3,151	1,376	543	14,693	5,674	3,302	973
Dry, whole milk and cream	Lb.	1,431	736	728	332	2,716	1,288	1,229	475
Fresh	Gal.	137	109	184	155	287	254	394	358
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	23,658	56,960	5,582	14,782	43,399	90,328	9,103	22,911
Other	---	2/	2/	365	182	2/	2/	820	364
Total dairy products	---	---	---	8,900	16,362	---	---	15,792	25,959
Fats, oils, and greases									
Lard and other rendered pig fat	Lb.	23,470	37,168	2,081	4,446	34,525	75,193	3,141	9,165
Tallow:									
Edible	Lb.	326	3,166	31	305	777	3,565	77	356
Inedible	Lb.	160,983	132,946	11,831	11,415	292,931	306,233	21,762	27,165
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	14,948	15,225	1,568	1,812	25,585	30,051	2,775	3,585
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	199,727	188,505	15,511	17,978	353,818	415,042	27,755	40,271
Meats and meat preparations									
Beef and veal, except offals	Lb.	2,244	2,039	1,826	1,791	4,345	4,774	3,849	4,039
Pork, except offals	Lb.	5,900	4,042	2,561	1,685	13,405	8,266	5,852	3,327
Offals, edible, variety meats	Lb.	15,981	20,351	3,871	6,123	40,806	34,155	9,710	10,032
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	2,469	2,237	1,311	1,008	4,638	4,109	2,512	1,980
Total meats and meat preparations	Lb.	26,594	28,669	9,569	10,607	63,194	51,304	21,923	19,378
Poultry products									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	63	59	56	66	120	145	112	161
Eggs in the shell, for hatching	Doz.	994	895	1,069	905	1,844	1,822	1,975	1,785
Eggs in the shell, other	Doz.	156	84	62	37	284	189	111	78
Poultry meat, whole or parts, fresh or frozen:									
Chickens	Lb.	8,554	9,585	2,475	2,497	17,222	17,776	4,867	4,624
Turkeys	Lb.	3,529	3,525	1,226	1,227	5,495	5,402	1,942	1,913
Other	Lb.	1,046	946	346	322	1,645	1,665	556	608

Continued--

Table 32.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August and July-August 1969 and 1970--Continued

Commodity	Unit	August				July-August			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Poultry products--Continued									
Poultry, canned and specialties	Lb.	601	690	228	248	1,024	1,325	415	495
Total poultry products	---	---	---	5,462	5,302	---	---	9,978	9,664
Other animal products									
Hair, animal, except wool or fine hair	Lb.	305	44	139	30	820	165	292	125
Hidea and skins, except furs 3/	No.	1,942	1,956	14,131	10,056	3,683	3,582	25,922	20,831
Sausage casings	Lb.	983	955	956	1,166	1,879	1,872	1,725	1,907
Wool, unmanufactured, including fine hair	Ont. Lb.	1,139	453	892	284	2,229	916	1,619	622
Other	---	2/	2/	2,317	2,858	2/	2/	4,161	5,661
Total other animal products	---	---	---	18,435	14,394	---	---	33,719	29,146
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	61,789	68,950	---	---	116,063	132,654
Vegetable products									
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.)									
Cotton, raw	R. bale:	147	84	17,288	10,679	425	270	53,343	35,203
Linters	R. bale:	11	8	339	226	33	21	1,052	645
Total cotton, unmanufactured	R. bale:	158	92	17,627	10,905	458	291	54,395	35,848
Fruits and preparations									
Canned:									
Cherries	Lb.	3,072	161	621	55	3,392	413	719	126
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	8,747	6,582	1,406	1,143	12,094	11,673	1,991	2,037
Peaches	Lb.	15,883	9,394	2,019	1,202	19,339	16,083	2,457	2,021
Pears	Lb.	192	1,089	35	143	453	1,433	89	208
Pineapples	Lb.	10,318	13,891	1,567	2,155	17,235	16,718	2,601	2,617
Other	Lb.	2,347	1,630	546	350	5,296	3,755	1,113	824
Total canned fruits	Lb.	40,559	32,747	6,194	5,048	57,809	50,075	8,970	7,833
Dried:									
Prunes	Lb.	9,438	4,249	1,978	1,170	14,146	14,900	3,054	3,421
Grapes (raisins)	Lb.	18,993	21,848	3,322	3,931	27,760	37,098	4,890	6,625
Other	Lb.	698	4,653	329	1,155	1,176	519	1,469	1,469
Total dried fruits	Lb.	29,129	30,750	5,629	6,256	43,082	57,635	8,463	11,515
Fresh:									
Apples	Lb.	3,479	3,364	415	410	6,162	5,353	764	638
Berries	Lb.	1,386	1,094	305	259	3,085	3,044	693	727
Grapefruits	Lb.	8,963	11,926	869	1,189	18,978	23,414	1,647	2,364
Grapes	Lb.	20,026	17,499	2,796	2,912	31,582	30,434	4,543	5,074
Lemons and limes	Lb.	25,704	28,664	3,070	3,152	53,531	66,105	6,006	7,021
Oranges, tangerines, and clementines	Lb.	57,909	47,022	5,309	4,878	127,298	107,971	11,424	10,728
Pears	Lb.	8,916	5,282	889	660	11,126	17,804	1,141	994
Other	Lb.	49,851	62,429	3,719	3,866	126,548	137,050	9,442	9,613
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	176,234	177,280	17,372	17,326	378,310	381,175	35,660	37,159

Continued--

Table 32.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, August and July-August 1969 and 1970--Continued

Commodity	Unit	August				July-August			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Fruits and preparations--Continued									
Fruit juices:									
Grapefruit	Gal.	421	510	514	693	1,153	958	1,175	1,366
Orange	Gal.	1,365	2,046	2,260	3,222	2,660	3,550	4,674	6,252
Other	Gal.	1,176	1,304	1,097	1,226	1,956	2,291	1,909	2,450
Total fruit juices	Gal.	2,962	3,860	3,871	5,141	5,769	7,758	10,068	10,068
Frozen fruits	Lb.	771	564	172	116	1,444	1,003	337	218
Other	---	2/	2/	797	168	2/	2/	1,218	361
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	34,035	34,055	---	---	62,406	67,154
Nuts and preparations									
Almonds	Lb.	1,623	1,333	1,136	969	2,991	4,541	2,049	2,936
Walnuts	Lb.	251	1,136	112	369	316	1,329	143	468
Other	Lb.	2,084	2,228	1,155	1,470	4,241	3,608	2,011	2,389
Total nuts and preparations	Lb.	3,958	4,697	2,403	2,808	7,548	9,478	4,203	5,793
Grains and preparations									
Feed grains and products:									
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	3	7,918	7	4,850	3	16,022	7	9,581
Corn, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	54,438	43,610	72,822	63,175	105,366	101,698	141,001	139,103
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	16,302	16,817	19,315	20,079	34,238	32,971	39,861	39,254
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	228	160	171	128	315	302	234	221
Total feed grains	M.ton	1,800	1,710	92,315	88,206	3,551	3,773	181,103	188,159
Malt and flour, including barley malt	Lb.	4,941	4,680	308	292	13,674	11,462	805	690
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	2,404	2,382	117	118	4,184	6,527	202	287
Cornmeal, including donations	Cwt.	303	146	1,160	602	564	363	2,137	1,445
Corn starch	Lb.	3,190	2,738	414	324	8,531	7,849	926	871
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	5,763	4,494	355	259	11,532	4,964	728	304
Total feed grains and products	M.ton	1,838	1,734	94,669	89,801	3,627	3,826	185,901	191,756
Rice, milled basis:									
Milled, including donations	Lb.	270,909	105,062	21,623	9,709	559,067	325,680	45,641	28,880
Husked, brown	Lb.	19,910	107,637	1,917	8,854	99,299	235,634	11,434	18,811
Paddy or rough	Lb.	24	15	4	2	38	304	6	43
Total rice, milled basis	Lb.	290,843	212,714	23,544	18,565	658,404	561,618	57,081	47,734
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	167	4/	196	4/	169	9	199	17
Wheat and products, including donations:									
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	32,815	56,298	54,066	89,944	75,466	104,316	125,316	164,396
Wheat flour	Cwt.	1,458	1,327	5,841	4,795	4,289	2,351	17,438	8,729
Other wheat products	Bu.	747	1,331	1,726	2,371	1,562	2,318	3,480	4,234
Total wheat and products	Bu.	36,886	60,655	61,633	97,110	86,807	111,994	146,234	177,359
Bakery products	Lb.	1,154	1,292	439	521	2,439	2,580	914	989
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.	1,421	2,448	737	1,116	3,903	11,094	1,719	2,656
Blended food products, for donations	Lb.	5/	25,316	5/	1,830	5/	33,672	5/	2,558
Other, including donations	---	2/	2/	1,322	762	2/	2/	2,297	1,831
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	182,540	209,705	---	---	394,345	424,900

Continued--

Table 32.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August and July-August 1969 and 1970--Continued

Commodity	Unit	August				July-August			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Feeds and fodders, excluding oil cake and meal									
Corn byproducts, feed	S. ton	54	69	2,833	3,829	120	153	6,135	8,308
Alfalfa meal, dehydrated	S. ton	19	31	970	1,679	41	61	2,053	3,362
Alfalfa meal, sun-cured	S. ton	18	22	782	1,169	38	50	1,824	2,674
Poultry feeds, prepared	S. ton	1.0	11	1,184	1,530	20	22	2,483	3,008
Other	---	2/	2/	3,359	3,889	2/	2/	6,649	8,835
Total feeds and fodders	---	---	---	9,128	12,096	---	---	18,944	26,187
Oilseeds and products									
Oil cake and meal:									
Soybean oil cake and meal	S. ton	24.3	289	20,002	24,668	512	696	41,780	59,131
Other	S. ton	13	26	1,265	2,079	19	34	2,004	3,092
Total oil cake and meal	S. ton	256	315	21,267	26,747	531	730	43,784	62,223
Oilseeds:									
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1	4/	4	4/	133	1,076	392	2,782
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	12,134	29,035	23,178	81,088	30,379	54,278	82,395	151,539
Safflower seed	Lb.	41,405	11,122	1,958	602	41,443	14,044	1,960	747
Other	---	2/	2/	1,013	1,914	2/	2/	2,341	4,394
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	36,153	83,604	---	---	87,088	159,462
Vegetable oils and waxes, including donations:									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	6,836	8,905	924	1,217	30,019	26,362	4,094	3,915
Soybean oil	Lb.	32,592	143,187	3,565	19,153	109,759	294,575	11,964	38,661
Other	Lb.	10,028	19,577	1,983	3,514	34,869	31,285	6,017	5,697
Total vegetable oils & waxes, incl. donations	Lb.	49,456	171,669	6,472	23,884	174,647	352,222	22,075	48,273
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	63,892	134,235	---	---	152,947	269,958
Tobacco, unmanufactured									
Burley	Lb.	5,063	2,221	4,744	2,403	11,033	4,801	10,432	5,317
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	163	45	353	149	245	143	554	287
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	1,700	1,313	948	816	2,939	1,982	1,681	1,229
Flue-cured	Lb.	28,441	22,023	28,930	22,569	61,448	48,104	58,094	50,877
Maryland	Lb.	770	793	722	689	1,112	2,028	1,022	1,708
Other	Lb.	4,997	3,160	1,696	938	7,893	7,196	2,273	1,903
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	41,134	29,555	37,393	27,564	84,670	64,254	74,056	61,321
Vegetables and preparations									
Canned:									
Asparagus	Lb.	976	1,305	329	442	2,287	1,902	735	692
Corn	Lb.	929	638	193	115	1,873	1,553	377	277
Soups	Lb.	1,731	1,651	365	365	2,753	2,535	571	606
Tomatoes, tomato sauce, tomato puree, etc.	Lb.	2,578	3,734	451	620	4,594	6,709	773	1,106
Other	Lb.	3,309	2,548	616	462	6,251	8,083	1,104	1,317
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	9,523	9,876	1,948	2,004	17,758	20,782	3,560	3,938

Continued--

Table 32.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
August and July-August 1969 and 1970--Continued

Commodity	Unit	August				July-August			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations--Continued									
Pulses:									
Dried beans, including donations	Lb.	24,147	27,796	1,933	2,724	35,498	54,316	2,937	5,041
Dried peas, including cow and chick	Lb.	7,745	8,837	1,075	648	13,736	21,768	1,510	1,517
Dried lentils	Lb.	3,315	3,169	304	247	4,893	5,787	457	478
Total pulses	Lb.	35,207	39,802	3,312	3,619	54,127	81,871	4,904	7,036
Fresh:									
Lettuce	Lb.	2,931	3,018	189	226	7,513	5,854	462	370
Onions	Lb.	8,412	4,682	380	252	28,644	17,471	1,310	916
Potatoes, except sweet potatoes	Lb.	9,956	24,807	311	818	85,738	107,604	2,388	3,441
Tomatoes	Lb.	8,942	7,641	792	631	30,959	26,050	2,934	2,478
Other	Lb.	8,303	8,150	687	751	34,039	27,006	2,343	2,126
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	38,544	48,298	2,359	2,678	186,893	183,985	9,437	9,331
Frozen vegetables	Lb.	1,709	1,369	364	287	3,266	3,562	662	713
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	1,742	3,754	678	1,507	3,149	5,618	1,266	2,471
Tomato juice, canned	Gal.	122	99	146	108	227	284	249	317
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	4,014	4,024	965	1,018	8,912	7,820	2,078	1,960
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	1,388	1,137	2/	2/	2,752	2,331
Total vegetables and preparations	Lb.	---	---	11,160	12,358	---	---	24,908	28,157
Other vegetable products									
Coffee	Lb.	2,013	963	1,589	1,062	3,624	2,492	3,032	2,524
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	560	856	657	492	1,132	2,000	1,070	994
Essential oils and resinoids	Lb.	1,015	977	2,029	2,250	2,392	1,941	4,919	4,719
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	Lb.	2/	2/	4,759	4,297	2/	2/	7,645	10,285
Honey	Lb.	1,430	523	271	119	1,948	1,471	380	297
Nursery stock	Lb.	2/	2/	692	955	2/	2/	1,140	1,397
Seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	4,099	3,797	1,707	1,628	7,879	9,572	3,173	3,805
Spices	Lb.	597	731	435	428	1,115	1,937	804	923
Other, including donations	Lb.	2/	2/	6,296	4,628	2/	2/	13,738	9,934
Total other vegetable products	Lb.	---	---	18,435	15,859	---	---	35,901	34,878
Total vegetable products	Lb.	---	---	376,613	459,585	---	---	822,105	954,196
Total agricultural exports									
Total nonagricultural exports									
Total exports, all commodities									
1/ Preliminary.									
2/ Reported in value only.									
3/ Excludes the number of other hides and skins, reported in value only.									
4/ Less than 500.									
5/ Not separately classified prior to Jan. 1, 1970.									

Table 33.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports: Value by country,
 July-August 1969 and 1970

Country	Exports		Imports		Country	Exports		Imports	
	1969	1970	1969	1970		1969	1970	1969	1970
-- 1,000 dollars --									
Greenland	1	0	0	0	Europe--Continued				
Canada	114,405	150,552	33,753	47,763	Norway	5,820	7,259	471	386
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.	1	389	0	0	Finland	2,013	2,483	448	804
Latin American Republics									
Mexico	12,701	26,062	54,687	52,917	Denmark	41,136	40,610	6,438	6,169
Guatemala	1,760	1,839	13,206	16,156	United Kingdom	1,967	3,533	6,336	5,947
El Salvador	1,714	617	4,987	5,784	Ireland	57,487	87,300	19,108	22,549
Honduras	794	1,189	11,390	15,940	Netherlands	15,464	19,267	1,902	2,587
Nicaragua	576	854	6,804	9,791	Belgium-Luxembourg	18,361	24,049	15,485	17,715
Costa Rica	900	2,153	15,564	17,411	France	58,758	75,628	8,128	9,629
Panama	2,772	3,003	6,309	6,771	West Germany	2,528	460	39	0
Cuba	0	0	29	10	Austria	482	3,139	1,059	1,186
Haiti	940	1,205	1,668	1,767	Czechoslovakia	495	2,356	357	276
Dominican Republic	4,356	4,966	27,717	21,775	Hungary	1,010	2,759	145	508
Colombia	4,577	7,900	20,418	28,450	Switzerland	12,179	12,523	3,895	3,688
Venezuela	18,179	17,217	1,964	4,394	Estonia	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	1,417	1,975	11,430	15,926	Latvia	0	0	0	0
Peru	2,497	5,730	7,603	13,959	Lithuania	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	2,397	1,077	141	671	Poland	4,339	7,513	10,850	7,524
Chile	3,868	7,176	522	330	U.S.S.R.	1,347	128	199	42
Brazil	7,086	10,587	95,177	99,405	Azores	168	0	15	26
Paraguay	45	777	1,843	2,658	Spain	23,776	14,768	10,282	12,345
Uruguay	433	392	862	1,954	Portugal	3,029	1,382	2,653	3,384
Argentina	899	797	19,468	18,237	Gibraltar	1	1/	0	1
Total L. A. Republics	67,911	95,516	301,789	334,306	Malta-Gozo	101	163	0	0
Other Latin America									
British Honduras	280	430	195	775	Italy	37,685	20,583	10,445	10,420
Canal Zone	0	0	0	0	Yugoslavia	3,858	4,107	4,107	4,626
Bermuda	1,354	1,426	1/	0	Albania	0	0	21	20
Bahamas	5,197	4,700	4	0	Greece	2,270	3,669	4,940	5,484
Jamaica	5,090	6,032	1,622	174	Rumania	600	2,104	146	187
Leeward-Windward Islands	798	677	171	754	Bulgaria	1,578	795	62	223
Barbados	514	564	1,038	234	Turkey	1,919	4,425	12,477	11,098
Trinidad-Tobago	2,010	2,779	1,362	695	Cyprus	1,474	513	108	59
Netherlands Antilles	1,981	1,820	0	1,933	Total Europe	313,124	359,892	141,280	152,162
French West Indies	293	172	2,675	2,163	Asia				
Guyana	687	781	10	642	Syrian Arab Republic	32	52	234	225
Surinam	452	780	56	51	Lebanon	1,670	2,814	951	973
French Guiana	39	29	0	0	Iraq	32	101	86	143
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	Iran	1,255	6,074	5,409	4,491
Total Latin America	86,606	115,706	308,922	341,730	Israel	14,794	14,413	450	664
Europe					Jordan	1,651	633	0	0
Iceland	274	271	103	32	Gaza Strip	0	0	0	1
Sweden	7,695	8,641	874	1,021	Kuwait	736	431	0	0
					Saudi Arabia	4,942	4,716	0	0
					Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c.	247	963	29	34
					Southern Yemen	288	189	0	17

Continued--

Table 34.--Quantity indexes: U.S. agricultural exports, fiscal years 1962-71, monthly and accumulated, July 1969 to date

Year and month	Animals and animal products	Cotton and linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Grains and feeds	Vegetable oils and oilseeds	Fruits and vegetables	All agricultural commodities 1/
Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100							
<u>Year ending June 30</u>							
1962	110	93	108	155	122	108	125
1963	112	71	98	155	148	114	124
1964	151	100	110	185	156	106	147
1965	139	88	99	180	189	111	145
1966	115	61	98	231	194	122	157
1967	109	90	130	203	182	122	153
1968	104	80	117	206	187	106	149
1969	119	55	118	169	200	107	135
1970	111	57	118	190	282	126	152
July-August							
1969/70	104	51	105	183	136	113	129
July-August							
1970/71	112	32	80	212	246	125	148
<u>Monthly</u>							
<u>1969/70</u>							
July	106	78	125	203	205	114	150
August	105	46	91	172	131	123	131
September	107	37	103	180	190	127	138
October	116	47	139	201	320	123	168
November	95	27	98	188	137	117	143
December	101	22	110	195	241	125	137
January	110	76	62	198	271	121	152
February	124	63	88	206	293	134	161
March	125	49	124	158	351	121	149
April	105	79	114	176	333	136	154
May	108	72	117	198	302	114	160
June	122	78	128	202	337	127	171
<u>1970/71</u>							
July	123	52	100	228	291	133	165
August	105	27	65	206	319	129	158
September							
October							
November							
December							
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
Not adjusted for seasonal variation							
<u>1969/70</u>							
July	99	66	108	195	169	108	139
August	109	35	102	171	103	117	118
September	102	34	153	171	138	157	129
October	120	40	155	193	414	178	174
November	112	30	186	219	436	117	181
December	96	42	192	200	324	120	162
January	97	91	51	191	243	106	145
February	118	77	70	198	256	120	154
March	131	58	102	178	349	113	157
April	105	73	95	180	312	122	152
May	118	71	99	190	304	118	156
June	124	64	105	192	336	132	161
<u>1970/71</u>							
July	114	44	86	219	240	126	153
August	109	20	73	204	251	123	142
September							
October							
November							
December							
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							

1/ Based on 359 classifications in 1970. 2/ The seasonal adjustment series has been revised to incorporate the Bureau of the Census Method X-11. This new method of adjusting for seasonal variations is a continuing system which takes into account changing seasonal patterns. The previous adjustments were based on the seasonal factors developed from the base period 1957-59. For detailed explanation of the new adjustment procedures, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, The X-11 variant of the seasonal Method II seasonal adjustment program, Technical Paper No. 15. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965.

Table 35.--Quantity indexes: U.S. agricultural imports, fiscal years 1962-71, monthly and accumulated, July 1969 to date

	: Animals	: Grains	: Vegetable	: Sugar,	:	Cocoa,	: Rubber,	:	All
Year and month	: and	: and	: oils	: molasses,	: Total	: coffee,	: and	: Total	: agricultural
	: animal	: feeds	: and	: and	: supple-	: and	: allied	: comple-	: commodities
	: products		: oilseeds	: sirups	: mentary	: tea	: gums	: mentary	: 2/
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
					Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100				
Year ending June 30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1962	134	71	111	95	113	111	77	104	109
1963	152	45	117	105	122	114	80	108	114
1964	137	88	110	83	113	116	71	107	110
1965	123	51	125	87	110	100	83	97	103
1966	160	39	124	88	123	121	87	113	117
1967	154	43	136	107	129	107	77	100	114
1968	159	38	128	109	134	114	90	107	119
1969	168	40	136	110	139	108	107	106	121
1970	176	56	141	114	145	111	111	108	125
July-August	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1969/70	174	41	135	134	144	105	107	104	123
July-August	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970/71	174	60	132	132	145	99	80	95	118
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Monthly	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Adjusted for seasonal variation 3/	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1969/70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	175	54	153	116	156	119	110	115	133
August	191	39	159	98	140	106	117	107	123
September	164	52	124	79	121	112	107	105	113
October	170	38	153	113	143	114	144	113	127
November	147	44	128	79	121	130	101	120	120
December	175	57	118	130	146	118	108	112	133
January	178	49	117	126	155	117	126	124	137
February	198	57	120	95	148	101	98	99	121
March	186	48	112	120	148	84	112	84	113
April	167	47	116	163	163	102	100	99	127
May	170	68	136	80	140	105	96	99	120
June	182	79	167	118	153	125	103	119	132
1970/71	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	191	86	151	91	153	103	102	99	123
August	175	51	154	122	145	112	72	103	122
September	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
October	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
November	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
December	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
January	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
February	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
March	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
April	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
May	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
June	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
					Not adjusted for seasonal variation				
1969/70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	166	47	134	154	148	113	90	108	126
August	182	34	136	114	140	96	123	100	119
September	169	41	119	91	128	108	110	105	116
October	171	58	164	113	143	129	133	124	133
November	156	73	120	67	120	124	109	117	118
December	191	85	93	157	159	109	113	107	13

1/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 98 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and vegetable fibers. 2/ Based on 425 classifications in 1970. 3/ The seasonal adjustment series has been revised to incorporate the Bureau of Census Method X-11. The new method of adjusting for seasonal variations is a continuing system which takes into account changing seasonal patterns. The previous adjustments were based on the seasonal factors developed from the base period 1957-59. For detailed explanation of the adjustment procedures, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, The X-11 variant of the seasonal Method II seasonal adjustment program, Technical Paper No. 15. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces and diplomatic missions abroad for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$251 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development); and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at the time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued at \$251-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued at \$251-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. Data on shipments valued at less than \$251 are estimated on the basis of a 1-percent sample and are not compiled by commodity. They are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. When the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.



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10/70 **Foreign Agricultural Trade**